

THE BRISTOL COURIER

VOL. XXVIII.—NO. 216

BRISTOL, PA., THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 15, 1934

DAILY WEATHER REPORT
Fair tonight and Friday. Colder Friday, and in north and east portions tonight.

Price: 2c a Copy; 6c a Week

LINFORD FOULKE IS INDICTED AND GOES ON TRIAL NEXT WEEK

Mennonite Preacher for 14 Years, Charged With Burning Barn

OTHER TRUE BILLS

Judge Boyer Disagrees in One Verdict and Puts Costs On County

DOYLESTOWN, Feb. 15.—The Grand Jury yesterday returned a true bill in the case of Linford Foulke, Quakertown, charged with attempting to set fire to a barn, attempting to burn a barn as a parcel of real estate on July 5, 1933.

Foulke is a former Mennonite preacher and the father of 6 children. He lives near Quakertown. He preached in Mennonite churches throughout Bucks County for the past 14 years. He will face trial next week.

A bill was ignored against Daniel R. McKinley, near Parkland, charged with selling and using distilled spirits, rectified spirits and wines upon which no tax was paid, selling distilled spirits, rectified spirits and wines without a license; selling distilled spirits, rectified spirits and wines over a bar or counter, against whom the charges above had been made by a state officer. The costs were placed on the state officer.

Judge Boyer did not approve of the action of the jury and set aside that portion of their decision which placed the costs upon the officer, stating it was a bad precedent to establish. The Judge ordered the costs to be placed upon the county.

Bldg. Ass'n Here Gets Loan From Fed'l Home Loan Bank

At a meeting of the directors of the Townsite Building & Loan Association last evening, a check was received from the Federal Home Loan Bank to cover the application of the association for a loan.

The directors immediately ordered the payment of the first matured series of stock to all stockholders desiring payment. However, some stockholders expressed a desire to hold their stock as an investment.

"The acceptance of the Townsite Association as a member of the Home Loan Bank was very gratifying to the officers and directors, as the examination was thorough and the requirements for membership were most strict," it was announced.

"The association owes no bank loans and this federal loan will make it possible to grant mortgage loans, relieve distressed property owners and thus fulfill the purpose for which the Home Loan Bank was organized," according to a statement of the association.

Guest From Trenton Feted By Miss Nilis at a Party

Miss Isabelle Cornagy, Trenton, N. J., was an overnight guest yesterday of Miss Isabelle Nilis, Mill street. Miss Nilis was hostess last evening to a group of friends in compliment to Miss Cornagy. The evening's pleasures constituted dancing and games. Guests were the Misses Mildred Machette, Thelma Wallace, Betty Hill, Helen Arnold, Alice Keating and Olive Whitt.

Miss Esther Lawrence Dies In Devon Home at Age of 76

Miss Esther Lawrence, daughter of the late Edmund and Maria Louisa Lawrence, died last night at Devon, where she was a patient in the Catholic Home.

The deceased was very well known in Bristol and was a native resident here. She took a very active part in the work of the Presbyterian church here up until a few years ago, when she was stricken.

Miss Lawrence organized the Bristol Needlework Guild in 1887, and she worked tirelessly in its interests. She served as president from the time of the Guild's organization until 1914. She was the librarian for the Bristol Library, before it became a free institution and for a number of years she conducted a kindergarten.

Miss Lawrence was also engaged as reporter on both the Courier and the Bucks County Independent.

She was 76 years old in January. The survivors are one sister, Mrs. Kathryn Robbins, and several nieces and nephews and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Lawrence.

Funeral will be held Saturday at 1:30 p. m.

Lynns Have Party at Their Home; Eight Guests Attended

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Lynn, Mill street, entertained friends last evening at a Valentine party. The evening was spent playing pinocle, and a delicious repast was served. Flavors were small red baskets filled with candy.

The guests included: Mr. and Mrs. Paul Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tingle, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Booz, Miss Helen Taylor, all of Bristol, and Henry Reichert, Holmesburg.

CAN WE THINK AND DARE WE SPEAK?

Note:—John C. Bell was attorney general of Pennsylvania during the administration of John K. Tener, as governor. He was one of the outstanding members of the Pennsylvania Bar. The following article is from the pen of his son, John C. Bell, Jr., who is associated with his father's law firm in Philadelphia. It is highly commended to the attention of Courier readers.

JOHN C. BELL, JR.

Since the first publication of this article, the President has sent a message to Congress asking authority to appropriate \$3,600,000,000.00 of gold, the property of the Federal Reserve Banks, and to devalue the dollar 40% to 50%, retaining some kind of an indeterminate uncertain gold base, thereby pleasing the inflationists and throwing crumbs of comfort to the Stabilizationists and the advocates of the gold standard.

His plan is thus viewed by two great leaders:

SENATOR CARTER GLASS: "Humanitarians can find some excuse for a man who steals when he has to, but what excuse is there for stealing when there is no need for it?"

REPRESENTATIVE HAMILTON FISH, Jr.: "The revaluing of the dollar at 60 cents or below is just another repudiation of the promises made by Candidate Roosevelt during the campaign in favor of sound money, an honest dollar and the maintenance of the gold standard. It amounts to confiscation, and is just another of the inflationary steps that has promoted a veritable orgy of spending and squandering by the Federal Government."

December 30, 1933

It has become, as everyone knows, a wise and salutary custom at the end of a year for a business man to take stock—to estimate his profits and losses, to count what he has on hand, and also to review the events of the last year, in order to see what was profitable and what should be changed or discarded. It would seem, therefore, to be wise and appropriate at this time for all citizens to pause, review and meditate—in other words, to take stock of our Country.

The events which have occurred during the past nine months have been so bewildering, so momentous, so kaleidoscopic and revolutionary in character, that it has been difficult to follow or to understand, or to appraise them. A multitude of new acts, regulations, interpretations, changing and fluctuating policies, codes and bureaucracies, have fallen upon us in such volume and with such rapidity that most of us, hampered and limited by the problems besetting our own business, have had neither the time nor the inclination to "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest" the New Deal.

In the hope that I may awaken many of my friends to a realization

Continued on Page Three

LATEST NEWS

Received by International News Service Leased Wires.

SOCIALISTS SPURN TRUCE

Vienna, Austria, Feb. 15.—Austria's bloody civil war entered the "mopping up" stage today. Socialists spurned the truce offered by Chancellor Dollfuss and continued sporadic shooting though their resistance obviously was weakening. Government troops continued their efforts to break up the socialist nests and drive them out of their entrenched positions. High police officials stated today it was expected at least six days would be required to stamp out the last vestige of resistance. The appeal of Chancellor Dollfuss to the socialists, who have fought the government through three bitter days that took a toll of thousands of lives, to surrender, was virtually ignored. So far as could be learned, not a single man of the socialist forces laid down his arms. A few women and children, weary of the fighting, brought arms and ammunition to the police station and turned them in. The men solidly indicated a stubborn disposition to fight it out to the bitter end even though it became increasingly evident the odds were overwhelmingly against them.

It is estimated that 2000 more armed troops of the socialist army are still entrenched at Stadlau. A large number also is entrenched at Kozeran. Possibility of the reinforcing of these groups was seen in reports that from eight to ten thousand socialists were assembled at Winerstadt about 40 miles from Vienna. It was rumored these forces plan to march on the capital. The government, however, was amply prepared, it was believed, to resist any such invasion.

Kindergarten Tots Participate In Jolly Valentine Party

Members of the kindergarten class taught by Miss Adella Wright, Wood and Mulberry streets, enjoyed a Valentine party in the school room yesterday. This session was devoted to playing games, and to the boy and girl finding the most hearts, prizes were awarded. Winners were Harold Hunter, Jr., and Mary Brennan. Another heart game was played and each member received a prize. The postman left a pack of Valentines to be distributed to each child. All received jolly pops.

Those present, Dorothy Herron, Dolores Martin, Helen Hingendorf, Mary Brennan, Edward Finegan, Jr., Clarence Staley, Henry Black, Harold Hunter, Jr., and Theodore Wenzel.

NEWTOWN TAX RATE TO REMAIN UNCHANGED

Money Received From Two Hotel Licenses Will Aid In Keeping Rate Down

TO CONTROL SLEDDING

NEWTOWN, Feb. 15.—Borough Council expressed commendation of the work of the committee arranging for the celebration of Newtown's two hundred and fiftieth anniversary this year and passed an order for \$150 toward the expenses of the general committee.

Considerable discussion as to the budget for the year disclosed the sentiment of Council to be that although this year the streets are to be top dressed, a raise in the tax rate will be unnecessary. Sufficient sinking funds are set aside to permit abolishing the bond tax altogether, allowing an extra mill for general purposes. This money, together with the license fees from the two hotels, will probably permit the necessary work to be done with a six mill tax rate.

The street committee chairman, Robert Craig, reported cooperation with the CWA in removing brush from the trees and stumps removed and the cleaning of gutters.

An additional project, the codification of the borough ordinances, will be presented to CWA authorities for approval.

The dangerous practice of children with sleds hooking on behind automobiles was discussed and President Bond, in the absence of Burgess Henry Afflerbach, was given permission to place the high constable, William McMullen, on duty to break up the practice.

Tax Collector Robert M. Croasdale made certain exemptions to the amount of \$206.85 on account of removals, deaths and welfare cases for 1933.

FALLSINGTON

Miss Myra Rohr, Moorestown, was a recent dinner guest of Miss Mae Kelly.

Howell Windle, formerly of Fallsington, but now a teacher in mathematics at the Morrisville high school, is ill at his home in Morrisville. Thaddeus Fowler, Jr., is substituting in Mr. Windle's place.

EUROPE IS IN UNIFORM

Most of Those in Vienna Believe That Chancellor Dollfuss Cannot Hold Out Against the Nazi Movement Longer Than Spring and That Then He Will Have to Quit

(Note: Forty-five out of fifty persons in Vienna—most of them Dollfuss supporters—are afraid the Chancellor cannot hold out against the Nazi movement longer than Spring. H. R. Knickerbocker, touring Europe to find out "Will War Come?" reports that the feeling in Vienna is generally that eventually Dollfuss will have to step down. Following is the fourth installment of Mr. Knickerbocker's series.)

By H. R. Knickerbocker

(I. N. S. Staff Correspondent) (Copyright, 1934, by International News Service. Reproduction in whole or part forbidden)

VIENNA, Feb. 15.—(INS).—How long can Dollfuss hold out against the Nazis? It is this really is decisive for the peace of Europe, the question means: "How long can peace be preserved?"

Austria is under martial law. In front of the ministry in Vienna a company of soldiers stood at attention, a few days ago before the present civil warfare broke out. Their eyes stared straight ahead under grim steel helmets. A pretty girl passed. The eyes of the guard wavered and a smile flickered down the line of martial faces.

The pretty girl was the only spectator of the changing of the guard before the Austrian ministry of war. Twice a day the guard is changed in Berlin and twice a day two thousand people gather to watch the ceremony. Never in the history of the German Army has a Prussian soldier on guard dared to smile at a pretty girl.

On the Austrian side the soldiers smile. On the German side they scowl. Nevertheless Chancellor Dollfuss who is today commander of Austria, was once commander of a machine gun company in the war. It was in a part of the Tyrolean Alps near Bozen. The monstrous rock formations he defended were immortalized by Dante. In the "Divine Comedy" the gates of hell are an exact description of the valley Dollfuss fought in. Dante had visited the valley in his youth.

It is on the west side of the Zugspitze. In the midst of its blocks of rocks, big as houses, Dollfuss fashioned a fortress. The young lieutenant, smallest man in the Austrian army, had only a handful of men to defend it. The enemy wanted it badly. From the beginning of 1917 to October, for ten months they launched overwhelming forces against the Dollfuss fort. They never took it. The army named the rocks "Dollfuss Rocks."

Today forty-five out of fifty persons in Vienna declare that Dollfuss "can't hold out." Most of them say he is "bound to fall in the Spring." And of the fifty persons questioned nearly all were persons sympathetic to Dollfuss. They would prefer to see him stay, but they do not believe it possible.

They count his assets, first his nerve. Second his unlimited dictatorial power. His position is quite different from that of Brüning's in Germany before Hitler came to power. Germany had a Hindenburg for president, who forced Brüning to resign. There is nobody in Austria who can make Dollfuss resign. President Miklas, if he tried it, would simply be ignored. In this sense Dollfuss can stay just as long as his nerve holds out.

Third asset is his armed power: 22,000 regular army; 8,000 military auxiliary corps; 8,000 police; 6,000 gendarmier; 5,000 auxiliary police; 10,000 Heimwehr, making around 80,000. These figures seem large but were supplied by a Dollfuss official.

Fourth asset is the Catholic Church which supports Dollfuss as fervently as he is himself a fervent Catholic.

Fifth asset is the fact that the economic condition of Austria has begun to improve.

Final asset is the sympathy and support of Italy, France, England and the Little Entente.

These are his assets. His debts, are headed today by the newest: the fact that Hitler, having signed a non-aggression pact with Poland, has protected his back and today has his hands free to concentrate his principal attention on acquiring Austria.

Second, according even to the

Continued on Page Six

ATTENDANCE RECORDS OF EDGELY PUPILS

Group Has Perfect Attendance Record For The First Semester

NAMES ARE PUBLISHED

EDGELY, Feb. 15.—The pupils of Edgely School who have a perfect attendance record for the first semester are:

Eighth grade: Charles Banner, Stanley Dick, John Doster, Guye Doyle, John Holden, Elston Hovatter, Richard Hunter, Headley La Rue, Roy Moon, Russell Subers, Esther Dunbar, Julia Firce, Sophie Osereduk and Mary Robinson.

Seventh grade: Celia Calder, Helen Lancaster, Doris McIlvaine, Mary McLaughlin, Sophia Dick, Mary La Rue, Evelyn Sanders, Genevieve Banner, Irma Dunbar, Doris Kerr, James Doster, Robert McSherry, Burden Pedrick, Albert Doster, Richard Doyle, Melvin Locke, Welford Brubaker, Stanley Felkner, and Orrie Moore.

Sixth grade: Emma La Rue, Anna Rozat, Lucille Wolfinger, Gretchen Evans, Henry Udizilla, Wayne Locke.

Fifth grade: Betty Stradling, Thomas Doyle, Elwin Gould, Claudine Hovatter, Francis Moon, Michael Osereduk, and Robert Swangler.

Fourth grade: Lewis Firman, George La Rue, Clifford Leedom, Darwin Swain, Jeanette Leinheiser, Anita Locke, Julia Palowez, Dolores Pedrick, Dorothy Robinson, Helen Volt, and Marie Wolfinger.

Third grade: Andrew Osereduk and John Van Frassen.

The honor of perfect attendance to the present time goes to Russell Subers, student of the eighth grade, who has not missed a single session of school or been tardy.

Mrs. Elizabeth Naylor Dies At Her Andalusia Home

A former resident of this Borough, who had recently been making her home in Andalusia, died yesterday at her home, following an illness of several months. The deceased was Mrs. Elizabeth Naylor, wife of the late Richard Naylor.

The survivors are four sons, Harry Ellis Naylor, Reading; Thomas Walter Naylor, Crocydon; Roland Naylor, Andalusia; Mahlon R. Naylor, Bristol; one daughter, Mrs. Inola Ellis, Cleveland, Ohio, and 17 grandchildren.

The funeral, to which relatives and friends are invited, will be held from the residence of her son, Mahlon R. Naylor, 220 Market street, Bristol, on Saturday, at 2 p. m., with the Rev. Clarence Howell, pastor of the Bristol Methodist Episcopal Church, officiating. Friends may call Friday evening. Funeral under the direction of the H. S. Rue Estate.

TELLS PROTESTING FARMERS ABOUT CWA AFFAIRS

Group Shown It Was Wrong In Its Claim About Discrimination

DENIES AN INTERVIEW

Leader of Protestants Says He Never Told Reporter That Politics Ruled in CWA

DOYLESTOWN, Feb. 15.—Speaking to a group of 80 protesting farmers who claim membership in a farmers' protective association, John S. Roberts, of Bristol, Civil Works Administrator of Bucks County, yesterday termed as "an absolute falsehood," any statements published in newspapers to the effect that politics is being played in Bucks county in the administration of Civil Works money and in hiring unemployed men.

The contingent of farmers came from Tinticum, Nockamixon, East Rockhill, Haycock, Bedminster and Hilltown townships by automobiles and trucks, while some hitch-hiked. They marched to the Bucks County Administration Building, where they were granted an audience and hearing with County Administrator Roberts in the corridor of the building.

They left 30 minutes later, after being informed of the rules and regulations that are necessary to carry out in administering CWA projects and giving out jobs.

Some of the marchers carried banners bearing various inscriptions of protest. Before leaving, their spokesman, John Hermann, of Tinticum township, advised his followers to go back to their home townships and urge the supervisors to immediately take the proper steps to get CWA projects under way in their townships. Hermann further told them to get committees from the protective farmers' units to call upon the supervisors and in turn demand that they go to Doylestown to the Federal Employment Service office and there find out how many men have registered for work from each township, so that it will be possible to know what size project to apply for.

Mr. Roberts further informed the men that just as soon as more money is available "they will be taken care of if the project they submit is properly approved."

Included in the group were a number of men who were members of the protesting group that more than a year ago caused a disturbance at a Sheriff's sale in Bucks county, and were leaders later in the milk-strike movement.

"We represent a group of poor farmers who are unemployed," Hermann said. Members of the group carried papers on the bottom of which were printed, "We were promised jobs by the Roosevelt administration. Millions of dollars have been appropriated for this purpose. Let's get together to fight for these jobs!"

Hermann further declared that the group represented 600 farmers from the upper-end section of Bucks county under the leadership of the so-called United Farmers' Protective Association.

"Let me inform you that Tinticum township applied too late for jobs under the CWA."

Willard Memorial Service Is Conducted by W. C. T. U.

A Willard Memorial Meeting was conducted by the Bristol Women's Christian Temperance Union at the Travel Club home Tues. evening. The program opened with the singing of the Crusade Hymn "Give to the Wind Thy Fears," which was sung in 1873 by the women of Hillsboro, O., before starting on their march to pray in front of the saloons.

Mrs. G. A. Coon in the devotional service read a Scripture Mosaic, which was composed of verses marked in Miss Willard's Bible.

During the business session Miss Anna Heritage, of the motion picture department, offered a resolution petitioning Congressmen for favorable action on the Patman Motion Picture Bill, this resolution being adopted. A decision was made to send a letter to President Roosevelt protesting against the Vinson Naval Bill.

The evening's program was in charge of Miss Jane Rogers. Readings were given by Miss Heritage, Mrs. Ada Sands, and the Misses Grace Shaver and Martha Hughes. "Pinpoints," quotations from Miss Willard's writings, were read responsively with Mrs. Harry Headley as leader.

Songs and recitations were given by eight pupils of Washington street public schools, who were trained by the Misses Grace Shaver and Jane Rogers. Mrs. Earl McEuen pleased with a vocal solo, with Miss Mary Carty as accompanist. A social hour followed, with crullers and coffee being served.

OPEN HOUSE AT CORNWELLS

Open house will be observed by the Cornwells Parent-Teachers Association at its regular monthly meeting at the school this evening. All rooms of the school will be opened for inspection by the parents, and the children's work will be on display.

The Bristol Courier

Established 1919

Published Every Evening (Except Sunday) at Beaver and Garden Streets, Bristol, Pa., Bell Phone 2117

Only Daily Paper in Lower Bucks County

BRISTOL PRINTING COMPANY
Owner and Publisher
Incorporated May 27, 1914
Elliott D. Dettelson... Managing Editor
Ellis E. Ratcliffe... Secretary

Subscription Price per Year, in advance, \$3.00; Six Months, \$1.50; Three Months, 75c.

The Courier is delivered by carrier in Bristol, Edgely, Tullytown, Bridgeport, Croydon, Andalusia, West Bristol, Humesville, Bath Addition, Newportville and Torresdale Manor for 6 cents a week.

JOB PRINTING
The Courier has the most complete commercial printing department in Bucks County. Work of every description promptly and satisfactorily done.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Post Office at Bristol, Pa.

"International News Service has the exclusive rights to use for republication in any form all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper. It is also exclusively entitled to use for republication all the local or undated news published herein."

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1934

INADEQUATE STREETS

Relief for traffic congestion continues to receive major attention, not only in the United States but throughout the civilized and motorized world. In London, Paris, Berlin and all large cities, both here and abroad, all agree something must be done and soon.

Every community is experimenting with prescribed remedies, no two of which seem exactly alike and none of which has yet proved itself the panacea the world is seeking.

The most general remedy lies in the creation of express highways, over which vehicles can be led from congested areas at relatively high rates of speed. Abolition of parking increases the space for moving traffic and in expediting travel in some cities.

There would be no traffic problem if there were unlimited money for widening highways and eliminating crossings at grade, but there is not a city, state or nation with revenue that even approximates its financial needs.

From Paris comes a plan that should prove less expensive than moving or chopping off buildings to widen thoroughfares. The plan is to do away with first floors of buildings bordering busy streets, and replacing the masonry with supporting pillars between which vehicles might pass freely and still leave space for parking. Large cities are coming to this or elevated and subway highways.

SELLING TO YOURSELF

If you want something you cannot afford, just resort to economic arguments. Money at times may fail you, but economic arguments never.

A new and larger car this year you just can't afford. So make that course an economy by the arguments that the old car will need overhauling and a more expensive automobile will last longer and require fewer repairs. (The mind must be closed to such things as higher gas consumption and costlier tires.)

That long projected European trip will appear this spring in the light of an economy if you can work yourself up to that emotional state in which you are convinced that a nervous breakdown is the alternative for an ocean voyage.

An effective economic argument on clothes is that while the wardrobe is complete for the new season the failure to put in a new outfit might create a wrong impression in business or the "set" with costly results.

Country homes and cottages are expensive to build and maintain, but they become an economy when measured in terms of saving wear and tear on the town house and the health-giving qualities of rural life.

Economic arguments bring possession and dispossession.

A good musician is one who can hear new music and recognize the old scores it was stolen from.

Few men find themselves stupefied when it comes to making a choice between principles and interest.

It probably always has been true that one generation thought the next one was going to be bad.

Of course disarmament is possible. And the householder would need no gun if there were no thieves.

NEWS GLEANINGS FROM THE ADJACENT TOWNS; SOME INTERESTING BITS OF DAILY FICTION; SOCIAL EVENTS

ANDALUSIA

Mr. and Mrs. N. Shiley had as Sunday guests, Mrs. Shiley's sister and mother from Hattboro.

Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Jackson and daughter Elaine, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Hill and Mr. John Ferguson were entertained Saturday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Hartman, celebrating the birthday of John Ferguson, which occurred recently, and the wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Hill. Gifts were presented and an enjoyable evening occurred.

Mr. and Mrs. William Nickel, Jr., Mayfair, were Sunday visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Nickel, Sr.

Miss Beryl Firman, Mayfair, and Harold Jackson were Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Fries.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Chapman and three Boy Scouts motored to Doylestown Sunday and attended the Court of Honor.

John Bowman, Narberth, was the Sunday guest of Mrs. Mary Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston Carver, Churchville, and Mr. and Mrs. John Wademan and daughter, Croydon, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Oliver.

Mrs. Lampe and daughter Eleanor, Mayfair, were recent visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Oliver.

Mrs. Emma Fries, who has been confined to her bed for the past week, is recuperating.

CHURCHVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. William Beizer, Jr., entertained Mr. and Mrs. John Wood and family, King of Prussia, and Mr. and Mrs. John Keebler and family, Bridgeport, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl O. Snyder and daughter Helen, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Paul R. Snyder, Reading.

Brinton Hogeland attended the Bankers' Convention held at the Helms-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hellyer, Holmcon, entertained Mr. and Mrs. William Daniels, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Emmert entertained Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wilson and daughter, Olga, Oak Lane, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Whitely and daughter, Willow Grove, were guests

of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Benson, Sunday evening.

Charles Woolson has recovered from an attack of measles.

The Churchville Club held a military euchre Thursday evening. Sixteen tables were filled. Turkey, having 21 flags, and captained by Mrs. Ava Gill, Churchville, won first prize. Mexico, captained by Mrs. Clinton Smith, Somerton, and having 17 flags, won second place. Double decks of cards were awarded to everyone at the table winning first prize and single decks to those at the table winning second prize.

Among guests entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wilkins Monday evening were members of the "Tuesday Night Club" and their husbands. Those present: Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy K. Lennon, Mr. and Mrs. Harry V. Tomlinson, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Lennon, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Osborne Feaster, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel T. Cooper, Miss Mabel Cooper, Miss Cella Miller, Meyer Miller, Churchville; and Mr. and Mrs. John Geiger, Holland.

LANGHORNE

Mrs. Raymond D. Stone, Germantown, was a recent visitor in Langhorne.

The condition of Thomas K. Gump, Jr., is somewhat improved. J. Bentley Candy, Jr., left last week



SYNOPSIS

Young and beautiful Stanley Paige loses her fortune through market speculation but a harder blow comes when her fiancé, the fascinating, irresponsible Drew Armistage, tells her it would be madness to marry on his income and leaves town. Penniless and broken-hearted, Stanley refuses to seek aid from her wealthy friends. Desiring to make her own way, Stanley drops out of her exclusive circle and rents a cheap furnished room. After a week of loneliness and trying to adapt herself to her poor surroundings, Stanley calls on Nigel Stern, one of her society friends, and ask his aid in securing a position. Nigel urges her to marry the handsome and wealthy young lawyer, Perry Deverest, who has loved her devotedly for years, but Stanley's heart is with Drew. Nigel suggests that she think it over, and then, if she still wants a position, he will try to place her. Stanley does not go back to Nigel, realizing it would mean meeting her old friends. One day, while sitting in the park, a young man speaks to her. She tells him he is ingenuous.

CHAPTER TWENTY

"Let's see, ingenuous—that means artless, sincere, honorable—" "Heavens, all that!" "Of course," he nodded, grinning briefly. "Repeat the thesaurus."

"What?" Stanley frowned at him a bit blankly.

"Repeat's—but you wouldn't—it's a sort of writer's dictionary. I'm a writer, you see."

"Oh, that explains you, perhaps." She spoke slowly, wrinkling her forehead at him a bit. "Writers are—different, aren't they? I've never known any before."

"Neither have I," he admitted quickly, "but this one is blue and discouraged and lonely as hades. You don't look any too happy yourself," he added swiftly, swinging the conversation back to her.

"I'm not, I haven't been for some time."

"I'm sorry. Could I do anything perhaps—" He stared at her intently, his voice shy, a little uncertain.

She shook her head. He was nice, this awkward young man. "No. It's just that things have broken wrong with me."

"If it's money—" "No, it isn't money, exactly." And then she laughed shortly, a little huskily, because of course, it was money, in a way.

"Someone—you cared for perhaps?"

She pushed Drew out of her mind, answered briefly, "Yes—that's it."

"I'm sorry. I guess I knew it all along—that something had hit you hard, that you'd been terribly hurt."

She smiled at him a little wearily. "I suppose being a writer you study people—sort of dissect them."

"Of course not—it was just—oh, I don't know—" He broke off awkwardly, took off his hat, ran his fingers through his rumpled brown hair. Then he smiled at her a bit pleadingly. "It's just there—that's all. In your eyes, when you smile, around your mouth, as if you had cried a lot and now, quite suddenly, you couldn't cry at all!" He stopped, blushed furiously, looked away from her.

"You should be a very good writer—apparently you're very intuitive. Or perhaps it's just that I was too tired to bother with rouge and lipstick—and I haven't had any dinner."

"You haven't? Don't you want some? We could go some place—" She shook her head. "It's too hot to eat—it's too hot to do anything much."

"You haven't? Don't you want some? We could go some place—" She shook her head. "It's too hot to eat—it's too hot to do anything much."

"You haven't? Don't you want some? We could go some place—" She shook her head. "It's too hot to eat—it's too hot to do anything much."

"You haven't? Don't you want some? We could go some place—" She shook her head. "It's too hot to eat—it's too hot to do anything much."

"You haven't? Don't you want some? We could go some place—" She shook her head. "It's too hot to eat—it's too hot to do anything much."

"You haven't? Don't you want some? We could go some place—" She shook her head. "It's too hot to eat—it's too hot to do anything much."

and drew up a few feet away from them. He bent to her suddenly. "Let's go for a ride—it'll be cooler up there under the sky. Will you?" "Why not?" She caught something of his excitement, for a moment she forgot to be weary and sore-hearted. She ran with him toward the bus, climbed the twisted stairs a bit breathlessly, sank beside him into a seat near the front.

They were alone up there under the soft, black sky, except for a young couple in the rear, who sat closely together frankly making love.

She took off her hat and ran her fingers through her hair, closed her eyes for a moment. When she opened them, he was staring at her. His eyes were very eager, very intent, and a little wistful. He looked away at once, terribly confused.

She liked him for being confused, for looking away like that. She wanted suddenly to be kind to him, to reach out and squeeze his hand and say to him: "Don't be afraid of me. I understand all about you—how shy you are and how honest and how terribly embarrassed. And I like you because you are like that."

She said, instead: "I suppose you have a name? I have. It's Stanley—Stanley Paige."

"It's pretty," he said simply, bringing his eyes back to her, "harking her a little for her kindness. 'I think it suits you.'"

"And yours?"

"Northrup—John Harmon Northrup."

She repeated it slowly. Then, said, "John Harmon—that would be right—not just John but John Harmon. I think I'll call you that. Tell me about yourself," she demanded suddenly, "everything."

He laughed briefly, a little self-consciously. "There's nothing to tell. What do you want to know?"

That I came from Vermont, that I worked in a bank, that three months ago I sold a story for three hundred dollars and jacked my job and came to New York, that I was a fool to give up a sure thing for a crazy dream."

"But were you?" interrupted Stanley quietly. "I think dreams are very important. I had one once, but I lost it somehow—" For a moment she was back on a high hill above a distant sun-bleached valley, dreaming a dream—a sweet, mad, impossible dream, a dream of happiness yet to come.

"Isn't that the trouble?" he asked quickly, his eyes frowning to rest. "With dreams, I mean? We have them and we live for them—and then we lose them—and—" He shrugged, his mouth smiling a bit crookedly. "It's hades, isn't it?"

She nodded. "But you haven't lost yours, have you? You wanted to write, didn't you? To come to New York? Well, you have—and you did. What's wrong with your dream?"

"It was all right as far as it went. I did want to write. All my life, I've wanted to, without really daring to believe I could. You see, it's like this." He leaned toward her, his voice intent on what he was telling her. "I came from a little town up in Vermont, where you grow up and become a lawyer or a furniture store man, or raise cows and go to the legislature or become a bootlegger and make money but you don't grow up and write books. It's just not done, that's all." He smiled at her briefly. "So I went to work in the bank; but all the time I wrote—I had to, you see. And finally I got up courage enough to send some stuff to magazines. It came back—as fast as I sent it out, it came back. I guess every time I got a rejection slip, I died a little death. But then, I sent out a story—and it didn't come back. I got a check for it instead. And I gave up the job in the bank and came down here. You see, I was going to write—how I was going to write, I sup-

pose I thought all I had to do was get a room and a typewriter and let New York and my newly discovered genius do the rest. I suppose I also thought that three hundred dollars would last forever."

His eyes were drawn together in a dark scowl but his mouth grinned at her, and at himself, deliberately. "Fortunately, I can count on fifty dollars a month from the farm my father spent his life paying for. It's lucky, because I haven't sold another thing, and now I find I can't even write. So, you see, I have sort of shattered the dream."

"I don't see that at all," she told him gravely. "I expect you've just been alone too much—and it hasn't been good for you. If you wrote one story that an editor liked well enough to buy, you can do it again. It doesn't make sense any other way, do you think?"

"That's what I'd like to think, all right. I suppose that's really what I do think." He smiled at her suddenly, a bit bewilderedly. "It's funny how I can talk to you like this. I've never been able to talk about it, before, to anyone, and I don't know you—"

"Which quite likely explains it all," Stanley told him quickly. "Because you don't know me you can be yourself. After all there's something nice about strangers. You don't have to pretend with them, you can say about anything you want to because you know it won't make any difference, that you'll never see them again—"

"But I'd hate to think it was going to be like that with—us. Do you want it to be that way?" He spoke abruptly, quite without thinking, and it was not until the words hung there between them that he was conscious of them and of their impetuous insistence.

She was staring at him intently. Now she saw his face flush swiftly, saw his eyes blur with embarrassment but refuse to look away. She spoke slowly. She said: "No, I don't believe I do."

At the next stop he suggested that they get off and have something to eat. Stanley agreed. "You've done me a lot of good," she told him, "you've even made me hungry. I haven't been hungry for a long time."

They found an almost deserted restaurant and a girl with red hair and shellacked fingernails brought them coffee and egg sandwiches. In the brilliant light of the enormous room they scrutinized each other quite frankly, confirming impressions already made. "She's young and sort of tired looking," thought John Harmon, trembling a little at the intimacy of being with her in all this dazzling light, "and her eyes are lovely and her mouth is sad."

He leaned toward her across the table, smiled at her, said abruptly, "Nobody's ever bothered with me much. I'm awfully grateful to you."

"When you smile like that, it's very easy to bother with you. You have a nice smile, John Harmon."

He lifted one eyebrow whimsically; it was a little way he had of doing when he was disconcerting himself. "It ought to be nice. I've never used it much, I'm afraid."

(To Be Continued)

Copyright, 1933, by Allene Corliss
Distributed by King Features Syndicate, Inc.

on a business trip to Charleston, W. Va.

Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Wixon have been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Perkins, Brockton, Mass.

The Rev. and Mrs. J. Stanley Addis have returned to Brookville, L. I., after spending several days here with relatives.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of Langhorne Fire Company will hold a card party in the community house on February 16th.

Louis Bairoz entertained the C. E. Society at his home, Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bender and son, White Plains, N. Y., spent the week-end with Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Terry.

Ann Shoemaker Ridge entertained a number of her little friends at a birthday party, Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Schwartz, Philadelphia, is spending some time with her son-in-law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Horace Aldred.

Raymond Acuff, Jr., has been very ill for the past four weeks with an abscessed ear.

Mr. and Mrs. Kilburn LeCompte, Phoenixville, were week-end visitors at the Presbyterian Manse.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hart and family motored to Red Bank, N. J., Sunday, and spent the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Palmer, Sr., are sojourning in Pinehurst, N. C.

FALLSINGTON

The Ladies' Auxiliary of Falls Township Fire Company held its monthly meeting Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Annie Satterthwaite. It was decided to hold a covered dish social in the fire house on February 21st at one o'clock.

Misses Madeline Burton and Helen Moody, Chestnut Hill, were recent overnight guests of Mrs. Frank Burton.

Mrs. Caroline C. Spitz entertained a cards Monday evening. Her guests included: Mrs. Ethel L. Carter, Miss Elizabeth Wilson and Miss Mabel Walker.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred M. Kelly, Nutley, N. J., were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Woolston.

Word has been received of the death of Mrs. L. S. Wurst, Moorestown, N. J. She was formerly Miss Lillian Stokes, of this place, and of Penn Manor, and a sister of Schuyler and William Stokes, both of near here.

WAKE UP YOUR

LIVER BILE—

WITHOUT CALOMEL

And You'll Jump Out of Bed in the Morning Rarin' to Go

If you feel sore and sunk and the world looks pink, then swallow a lot of salts, mineral water, oil, laxative candy or cooling gum and expect them to make you suddenly sweet and buoyant and full of sunshine.

For they can't do it. They only move the bowels and a mere movement doesn't get at the cause. The reason for your down-and-out feeling is your liver. It should pour out two pounds of bile, life into your system daily.

If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas builds up your stomach. You have a thick, bad taste and your breath is foul. Skin often breaks out in blotches. Your head aches and you feel down and out. Your whole system is poisoned.

It takes these good, old CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS to get these two pounds of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up." They contain wonderful, harmless, gentle vegetable extracts, amazing when it comes to making the bile flow freely.

But don't ask for liver pills. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the red label. Reject a substitute. Beware of cheap drugs. ©1931 C. M. Co.

CASH

from \$10 to \$300

Prompt loans on your personal note, furniture, automobile, or endorsed note. Repayments arranged to suit your income.

IDEAL FINANCING ASSOCIATION, INC.

Mill & Wood Sts., Dial 517
Over McCreary's
BRISTOL

Open Friday from 7 to 9 P. M.

—THIS—

SHOPPER'S GUIDE

—AND—

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

The Advertisers Listed in This Section Are Just As Far Away From You As Your Telephone!

When in Need of Anything, Look This List Over—No Doubt You Can Get Just What You Want

At the Right Price!

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

No Charge for Use of Funeral Home

HARVEY S. RUE EST.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

314 CEDAR ST. PHONE 617

Robert C. Ruell, Snc

PHILA. EXPRESS

DAILY TRIPS

FARRUGGIO'S EXPRESS

501 MANSION ST. DIAL 2933

Philadelphia, 7 N. Front St.

Phone Market 3548



Our Stores Are "Headquarters" for

Lenten Foods

Our Managers and Clerks will be glad to give you suggestions or aid in the selection of the many tempting Lenten Foods we are displaying.

Salmon 14c Best Alaska Pink 2 tall cans 23c

Gold Seal Eggs Carton of 12, 29c

Granulated Sugar 10 lbs, 47c

Sardines 10c California in Tomato Sauce 2 big cans 15c

Light Meat Tuna can 15c

Domestic Sardines 5c

Mackerel Fillets 2 for 9c

14c Beardsley's Shredded

Codfish 2 pkgs 25c

Del Monte Fancy Tomatoes

17c Del Monte Early Garden Spinach 2 pkgs 23c

9c Phillips Delicious

Mixed Vegetables 4 pkgs 25c

Rich Milk Bread large 20 oz loaf 11c

45c Delicious Fruited Loaf

Bread Supreme

Victor Sliced Bread

7c Campbell's Tomato Juice

25c Del Monte Asparagus Tips

N. B. C. Coconut Beauties

Hom-de-Lite pint 15c

Mayonnaise jar 15c

Boscul Coffee

Chase & Sanborn Coffee

45c Coffee (The choice of thousands)

Silverware Naming Contest, \$11,000 in Prizes and 7 A. C. Co.

Gold Medal 12c

FLOUR 5 lb bag 29c

Lima Beans

California Sweet Prunes

Pitted Red Pie Cherries

5c Double Dip Matches

10c Large Sweet California

PRUNES

Finest Evaporated Peaches

Fancy California Evap. Apricots

35c Calif. Evap. Fruit Comp

Continued from Page One

tion of the problems and dangers confronting us, I am writing this article.

No peace time President ever received the whole-hearted support of the Nation as did President Roosevelt. It is generally agreed we are today, on the surface at least, considerably better off as a Nation than we were when President Roosevelt was inaugurated, mainly for three reasons: (1) President Roosevelt, during the first two or three months of his Administration, inspired the Country with confidence, which was what it most needed; (2) the Administration has spent at least several billion dollars to promote prosperity; and (3) the whole world is much better off. And yet, hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of patriotic men are deeply worried about the future of our Country, and this worry is caused almost entirely by the policies and dangerous experiments of our President.

The President has on several occasions frankly stated that he was going to experiment and if his experiments were failures, he would be the first to acknowledge and abandon them. It is obvious that he can know his experiments are failures and should be abandoned only if the intelligent conservative people—not the Demagogue or the radical—tell him so, and this they can do only if they have the will to study and think and the courage to speak.

1. MONETARY POLICY. President Roosevelt's outstanding policy today is his monetary or financial policy. The Monetary Policy of the President is sometimes considered as a whole, and sometimes divided into three parts: A. Stabilization; B. Sound Money; and C. Inflation. It was concocted by Professor Warren and/or Fisher and/or Rogers, and yet, even these professors, if their writings be examined, will be found not to agree. We are told one day that only 6 (19 the next day), people in the United States have sufficient knowledge to understand this policy. A week thereafter we are told that the policy is so clear and simple any one and everyone can understand it. Suffice it to say, that those who admit they understand it, are infinitesimally few, although probably equal in number to those who favor it. General Johnson, judging from his exhortation of the critics of the President's Monetary Policy, is one of the six persons in the United States who fully and clearly understands the Policy, as he understands every business, no matter where or how conducted.

There are several things that stand out clearly in the President's uncertain fluctuating policy: 1. He intends to devalue the dollar, though how much and how far, no one knows. It is this uncertainty which, more than anything else, is injecting fear and confusion into business and thus severely restricting trade.

How any business man with any intelligence can desire to enter into a contract when the money which he will receive or pay under the terms of that contract can be changed by Presidential action or decree in five minutes, or a day, or a week, or a month, or at any other time the President may desire, even General Johnson would find difficult to explain. The President clearly and indubitably can make or break any one entering into a long term contract. It must be obvious to everyone that such a condition greatly impairs confidence and very seriously hampers, if not paralyzes, business.

Stabilization, as soon as possible, is a crying necessity not only for our Country, but, as was recognized at the London Conference, for the world at large.

The President apparently wants a commodity dollar instead of a gold dollar, a rubber-dollar instead of a sound dollar. The commodity dollar, created or sponsored by three college professors, and it is a matter of common knowledge that professors usually are lacking in practical wisdom and experience. In justice, however, to the college professors, it must be said that only a tiny few can be found who agree, even in theory, with Warren's or Fisher's commodity or rubber dollar. Whatever may be the theory, the practical result is the same. I have found no business man, even among the President's most loyal supporters, who does not admit that the President's commodity dollar and his whole Monetary or Financial Policy is confusing and very materially retarding and hampering business.

Almost everyone would agree that if there is one thing in which it is wise and necessary for people to have confidence, it is their money or currency. Even in spite of the depression, we Americans still have unbounded confidence in our money and believe it is the best in the world; why, therefore, any American should wish to impair, abandon or destroy it, is difficult to appreciate. It is probably a fact that for many ages people throughout the Western world have had and still have more confidence in gold than in anything else in this life even including their governments. Notwithstanding this fact, the President now seeks to change this standard security—universally known and highly prized for centuries—and in its place to establish a standard or standards that no one knows anything about or has any confidence in, whether it be the average of six commodities or ten commodities, or, as has been suggested, forty or fifty commodities. Take as an example, wheat, the leading commodity. The quantity, quality and value of wheat, because of the weather and other uncontrollable reasons, always has and always will vary widely and erratically, and be beyond control, yet the President apparently wishes to tie money to wheat and to other similar unstable commodities and create a "commodity" dollar.

When times are good, no one but a theorist would ever dream of trying such a scheme, but when times are bad, even practical men sometimes lose their judgment and, yielding to the clamor of the theorist or the radical, are willing to try any panacea, touchstone, or some kind of Aladdin's lamp in a foolish effort to immediately restore prosperity.

The principal answer of the supporters of Roosevelt's Monetary Policy seems to have been a denunciation of his critics. ("A man of disappointed ambitions," "a man discarded by the President," "chisellers," "a tool of Wall Street," etc.). You have to give the Administration supporters credit—since they cannot answer the criticism, the next best defense is to exorcise the critic, thus diverting attention from the criticism and restraining other critics.

To a great many people, it will come at this time as a tremendous surprise to learn that President Roosevelt, on July 30, 1932, said:

"Let us have equal courage to reverse the policy of Republican leaders and insist on a sound currency. * * *

On November 4, 1932, President Roosevelt said:

"The business men of the country, battling hard to maintain their financial solvency and integrity, were told in blunt language in Des Moines, Iowa, how close an escape the country had some months ago from going off the gold standard. This, as has been clearly shown since, was a libel on the credit of the United States. * * * No responsible government would have sold to the country securities payable in gold if it knew that the promise, yes, the covenant embodied in these securities, was as dubious as the President of the United States claims it was. * * *

One of the most commonly repeated misrepresentations by Republican speakers, including the President, has been the claim

that the Democratic position with regard to money has not been made sufficiently clear. The President is seeing visions of rubber dollars. This is only a part of his campaign of fear. I am not going to characterize these statements. I merely present the facts.

"The Democratic platform specifically declares, 'We advocate a sound currency to be preserved at all hazards.' That is plain English.

"In discussing this platform on July 30, I said, 'Sound money is an international necessity, not a domestic consideration for one nation alone.' In other words, I want to see sound money in all the world.

"Far up in the Northwest at Butte, I repeated the pledge of the platform, saying, 'Sound currency must be maintained at all hazards.'

"In Seattle I reaffirmed my attitude on this question. The thing has been said, therefore, in plain English three times in my speeches. It is stated without qualification in the platform and I have announced my unqualified acceptance of that platform. 'So much for that misrepresentation!'

On May 6, 1933, President Roosevelt issued a joint statement with the Financial Minister of Italy, Signor Guido Jung: "We are in agreement that a fixed measure of exchange values must be re-established in the world, and we believe this measure must be gold."

On May 12, 1933, President Roosevelt issued a joint statement with Dr. Schacht: "We emphasize the necessity of the speedy elimination of obstacles to international trade and we feel that the creation of stable conditions in the monetary field is equally important. Economic and monetary questions are so interdependent that the adjustment of both must necessarily go hand in hand."

On May 16, 1933, President Roosevelt cabled a message direct to the rulers of all nations of the world which participated in the World Economic Conference: "The Conference must establish order in place of the present chaos by a stabilization of currencies."

On May 7, 1933, President Roosevelt made a radio address to the Nation entitled "Report of Eight Weeks' Administration." He said: "We are seeking four great objectives. * * * Three, the setting up of a stabilization of currencies in order that trade can make contracts ahead."

Is it any wonder that neither the President nor the Administration supporters can find an answer to his critics who advocate sound money and stabilization of currency?

Perhaps no better or clearer summarization of how business men feel upon the subject of a sound currency could be found than in an article on "Sound Money" in "THE NEW OUTLOOK," December issue, by Alfred E. Smith, one of the few great Americans, who has, even in this year of chaos and change, increased in prestige and esteem of all thinking men.

"I make no pretense of being an expert on gold. This much I know—that the gold standard on the whole has worked well. The reasons are obvious. There is a limited amount of gold in the world. This amount varies little. Gold is easy to handle. Men want gold and for ages have regarded it as a standard of value. Every reader of the Bible knows this. The terms in which the common man speaks of gold today have been handed down to him from countless generations of ancestors of every race and breed. * * * Since the dawn of civilization and the end of the age of barter, it has represented security, reliability and the unquestioned medium of exchange. * * *

What we need in this country is absolute dependability in our money standards. It is the only thing which will restore confidence. The latest fiscal moves of the Administration have undermined public confidence. They have created uncertainty. Uncertainty paralyzes business, discourages private initiative, drives money into hiding and places the entire burden of sustaining the population on the central government. * * *

I have but one lamp by which I can still remain of that belief! Many of us have lost confidence in and deeply regret a mind or policy which makes of the most solemn covenant a scrap of paper. And to think it was only 19 years ago that the world was outraged by Germany's violation of a covenant made with Belgium. When Great Britain and other European countries, because of pressing necessity, defaulted in their payments to us, you recall how America felt about it. What should be our feeling with respect to our Government, which hasn't even the excuse of necessity?

I expect daily to hear the distressed man, or the poor man, or the crooked man, or the angry man say: "I am not going to keep my contract. If the Government of the United States can break its contract, why can't I?" What, may I ask, is our answer to be to this query?

2. INFLATION. Talk of sound money invariably brings up the kindred subject of Inflation. We are told that Inflation is one of the panaceas, the cure-all, which will immediately lead us out of the depression into prosperity.

People do not often agree as to exactly what is meant by Inflation, but its proponents aver, usually by way of an "ipse dixit" rather than a presentation of facts, that it will help everybody and restore the country to prosperity. Moreover, they point out it is justifiable because it enables everybody to pay back their debts with the same dollar that they received when they contracted their debts. To state this last proposition is to demonstrate its utter absurdity, for it is of course based on the premise that all debts were contracted in the same year or at times when the value or purchasing power of the dollar was always the same. Believe it or not, the inflationists have not yet advocated that debtors shall pay their creditors more dollars when the value of the dollar owing by them at maturity is less than the value at the time it was borrowed.

Ex-Senator James A. Reed, one of the leading Democrats in the Country, is reported to have said on December 15, 1933:

"The Government is interfering with every man's business, assuming that the business of the United States can best be conducted by a group of gentlemen who have never transacted any business in their lives.

Any man who wants to pay a one dollar debt with a 50-cent dollar is not honest.

If you have a 50-cent dollar or a 25-cent dollar, or a 10-cent dollar, what is to become of the millions of

women and children whose husbands and fathers paid into insurance companies dollars equivalent to gold?

What is to become of the millions who invested their honest earnings in bonds and notes or other obligations who are to be paid in currency worth perhaps ten cents on the dollar?"

Inflation of the currency will hurt everybody in the United States except the exporter and the person who is solely or primarily a debtor. If you are not an expert on inflation and want to know something about it in clear and simple terms, Daret Garrett's article on "Inflation" in the "Saturday Evening Post," issue of November 4, 1933, is very clear and absolutely convincing.

The relatively few people in America who are solely or mainly debtors will be helped by inflation in that it enables them to pay taxes, mortgages and other debts; but after the debtor, say a farmer, pays his taxes and mortgage interest, he finds that the inflated money that he received for his products will only buy, at best, what his old money bought, because everything he buys has kept pace with inflation and gone up in cost or price equally with the rise in value of what he sells. The cost of living will of course be tremendously increased, and every creditor, every laborer (as President Green of the American Federation of Labor pointed out), most of the widows and orphans, every owner of a bond, every owner of shares in a building and loan association, every owner of a bank deposit, and every owner of a life insurance policy, will indubitably be injured by inflation.

When we recall that "there are 48,000,000 persons gainfully employed in the United States. * * * there were in February 4,100,000 families, including approximately 17,000,000 persons, directly dependent on public or private relief agencies in the United States (who) would get less to eat and wear * * * as prices rose, * * * there are 50,000,000 savings accounts in the United States; * * * there are 122,000,000 life insurance policies in force in the United States; * * * the value of these policies goes down with the dollar and exactly to the same extent as the policies are payable in dollars; * * * there are 30,000,000 households in the United States (and) every one of these would suffer immediately in the rise in the cost of living (which) would be felt in the grocery bill, the fuel bill, the clothing bill, in the cost of transportation, insurance, education and every other item entering into the family budget" (Speech of Senator David A. Reed in the Senate, April 21, 1933)—it becomes obvious that the very vast majority of our people will be very seriously and adversely affected by inflation of the currency.

In the words of Senator Reed: "President Roosevelt's program for inflation" reminds me of nothing so much as a child playing with dynamite. * * * The Administration Inflation Bill violates the most elementary principles of sound monetary, credit, and financial policies. It is better designed to defeat than to promote business recovery. * * * Prices may rise, but they will rise as a result of fear, not of confidence, and no permanent prosperity can be erected on any such base."

Not only will inflation very materially impair the purchasing power of our people, but it has another disadvantage, namely: it cancels and makes a present to all our foreign debtors of the amount we inflate. For example, if the gold content of the dollar is reduced one-half, the debt of \$22,259,000,000 (principal and interest) owed to us by foreign governments would be cut in half. In the last few years we have refused (unwisely,

in my opinion) to compromise the debt due us by any foreign nation, notwithstanding the fact that almost daily we, as individuals, compromise with and accept from our debtors, a smaller sum than the amount actually due, (a) because of the inability of the debtors to pay in full, or sometimes (b) because a smaller sum now is worth the risk of a larger sum or no sum at all in the future. While it may be wise to settle with our foreign debtors on a 50% or other inflation basis, we should realize that inflation leaves us no option in the matter—by whatever percentage we inflate, by so much do we cancel what foreigners owe us.

But there is a far more important reason why we should avoid inflation. The experience and the history of every people, including the people of the United States (greenbacks during the Civil War) demonstrates that inflation—all theories of the professors to the contrary notwithstanding—cannot in practice be controlled and brings in the end, and often speedily, nothing but chaos, woe, and disaster. It seems unnecessary to restate what happened such a short time ago in Germany, Russia, Austria, France, and other countries which tried this great cure-all, and yet our memories are so short I shall give a few concrete examples. Before the War 1 gold mark was worth 24 cents in our money; after inflation it took 1,000,000,000,000 paper marks to get 24 cents in gold (Wall Street Journal), "Toward the end" (of the inflation in Germany), "it took a million marks to buy a loaf of bread, and one good American dollar, with gold back of it, would have bought enough paper marks to extinguish the entire German national debt. A hundred billion German marks, which at face value would have retired the entire American national debt, was finally worth only 2½ cents." (Speeches of Senator David A. Reed in the Senate of the United States.)

How would you like to carry a similar amount of dollars around in your vest pocket?

In May, 1932, the present Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Rainey, said: "A Government once embarked on the practice of issuing fiat money finds it difficult always to stop. The experience of Germany and other Nations ought not to be repeated in this, the greatest and largest Nation in the World. There may be some excuse for impoverished European nations emerging from the World War to depreciate their currency, with such disastrous result to them, but with their example staring us in the face, it is incomprehensible that this proposition can be seriously considered in this Country."

But the inflationists are not downhearted. "We are different" (they say) "from the French; we are different from the Germans; and our Country is now entirely different from what it was when inflation was heretofore tried. We have cast adrift from the past, we are living in a New Era, and under the New Deal, you cannot judge the present or the future by the past. What memories! It was only as recently as 1928 and 1929 that we heard exactly the same statements: 'We are in a New Era; you can't judge the present or the future by the past.' Truly, 'Wisdom is justified of her children,' and just as truly, there are 'none so blind as those that will not see.'"

You might ask the inflationists why, if inflation of the currency is such a panacea, France and Germany and all other nations which have tried it are fleeing from and fighting against it with all the power they possess.

3. THE N. R. A. The N. R. A. is apparently operated on the principle "No criticism allowed." Once in a while, of course, a man is so import-

ant that his criticism can not be vented or silenced, especially if it is a prominent Democrat such as Smith or William Randolph Hearst. If we penetrate beyond the ball of Johnson and take the time trouble to talk to scores of representative small employers we shall be convinced that hundreds of thousands of them have been coerced into signing a code or codes when it is possible for them to obey the laws of the codes and live. They have been in business for 10 to 50 years and yet with fault on their part and usually a hearing, they are forced to shut up their business and their lives or to sign a code and, in the words "chisel."

For one or more years, the employers throughout our nation been eking out a bare existence scarcely making ends meet and with the cost of living and of everything they buy rising daily, they must increase wages, shorten hours, or be blacklisted. There is no justification for the blacklisting and other methods adopted by General Johnson and contrary to the spirit of the people from the time when wrung Magna Charta from King John, and yet, it is almost as if these hundreds of thousands of employers, employing several times as many employees, all of whom ought to be squeezed and forced out of business. They have no alternative but the boycott or the chisel. I don't believe this, go out and see for yourselves, to represent the employers of small business and if they know you well enough to tell you the truth, you will have doubt of the statements just made.

The N. R. A. has also greatly injured the farmer, the widow, the orphan, the so-called "white class," all the millions still out of employment and all those who were receiving over \$14.00 a week in wages for the reason that it has greatly increased the cost of living and everything they buy, including the necessities of life.

The farmer was supposed to be a special object of the bounty—his inequality of the Country was to be the increased prices he received for his commodities would enable him to purchase a great deal more on a level with the trial workers and the rest of the Nation. Since the N. R. A. has, at the price of practically everything he buys has, usually be the case, greatly increased the cost of living. It must be obvious to everyone that the farmer is much better off when he was when President Roosevelt was in office, of course, no one would say that. The farmer is much better off (1) prior to the N. R. A. when everything he sold rose and (2) he has or will receive \$800,000,000 from the Government reducing his crops, etc. But remains that since and because N. R. A. everything he buys has increased and he is a very considerable dispossessed and the rest of the Nation.

Moreover, there is another and, in the last analysis, a mental objection to the Democratic platform which Roosevelt "accepted" at the National Convention and "a promise binding."

Continued on Page

YOU CAN'T BEAT THIS

1934 Ford V-8 for

Riding Comfort

THERE'S one sure way to find out about riding comfort and that is to get into the car and drive it. Thirty minutes behind the wheel — and in the back seat — will tell you more than ten thousand words.

When you do this, you will find that the Ford V-8 for 1934 is one of the easiest riding cars you've ever known. It also gives you more leg room and head room — front and rear — than any other low-price car.

The reasons for the exceptional riding comfort of the 1934 Ford V-8 are increased spring flexibility, newly designed spring leaves, improved shock absorbers, softer, higher seat springs and deeper seat cushions.



RIDING COMFORT OF

Actual photograph shows lever springs give independent exceptional riding comfort just in front. Solid front. Saves tires. No heavy another car.

IF IT'S LESS THAN AN \$515 ONLY CAR EIGHT, IT'S OUT-OF-DATE UP WITH V.8 C (F.O.B. Detroit)

LISTEN IN FRED WARING and His PENNSYLVANIANS and famous guests night at 8:30 and every Thursday night at 9:30.

Parents and Teachers
Work in Aid of Students

Continued from Page One

Organization during January. The organization is slightly over 13 years ago. It has been successful in raising money for the purchase of equipment and pictures for the school. The organization can count many accomplishments to its credit. Any project that will rebound to the benefit of the pupils and the school is gladly backed by the organization. The organization is in support of the gifts of students and school the association secures funds by staging suppers, parties, festivals, bake sales and teas.

Free pianos have been purchased for the P. T. A. during its 13 years of existence, the latest purchase in this fine baby grand which was purchased for \$100.

Equipment and pictures for the school are listed among the accomplishments of the organization. The P. T. A. financed on several occasions the purchase of the toxin anti-toxin for the prevention of diphtheria, which was administered to children in the school. Lunches are served for the children, these total \$100. The Cornwells high school is the organization's property.

A cup is presented by the organization to the outstanding member of the organization. The organization is a class; and athletic equipment is financed from time to time by the organization.

A library was first instituted in the Cornwells public school a member of the P. T. A., the former Miss Cornwells. This librarian served without recompense for a number of years. The P. T. A. likewise purchased some books and equipment for the library was instituted.

The group was instrumental in having the Red Cross nurse clean and in having the pupils' teeth during one of the group's meetings.

The Parent-Teacher Association has been formed a Mothers' Dramatic Club, which has had short sketches. These sketches, and last year the Dramatic Club is open to all women.

The Association has affiliated with the Bucks County Council, and also with the state organizations. Members are delegates to all the county and frequently to the national conventions.

A drive commenced in

September of 1933, and this is still being conducted. The result of the drive has been most satisfactory, and the association now has a listing of 200 members. The charter members back in 1921 totaled 35. Thus great growth is seen. The meeting night is on the third Thursday of each month, at which time the members meet in the Cornwells high school auditorium.

The first president of the P. T. A. was Mrs. Roberts, formerly of Cornwells Heights. Several have served as presidents during the past 13 years, and many have given of their time and talent in various offices and served on committees.

At present, Mrs. Roscoe Perkins is president; Orlo Cox, first vice president; Mrs. Roger McElwee, second vice president; Mrs. John White, treasurer; Miss Alma Klink, secretary. The officers also comprise the executive committee.

Veterans of Foreign Wars
To Take Oath of Obligation

A record class of thousands of recruits to the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States will stand before approximately 3,000 radios in all parts of the country, this evening and take the oath of obligation given over the network of the National Broadcasting Company by Command-in-Chief, James E. Van Zandt, in Washington, D. C. The ceremony will be a feature of the third annual "Hello America" radio broadcast.

During the hour on the air, addresses will be given also by Senator Patrick A. McCarran of Nevada, and National Auxiliary President Julia L. Pitcock, of Cleveland, Ohio. There will also be appropriate selections by the United States Marine Band. Another important feature will be a dramatic sketch, "Remember the Maine," written especially for the V. F. W. by Willis Cooper, continuity editor of the National Broadcasting Co., in commemoration of the historic disaster.

This "Hello America Hour" will begin at 11:30 P. M., Eastern Standard Time, 10:30 Central Time, 9:30 Rocky Mountain Time, and 8:30 Pacific Time.

Again the Joseph A. Schumacher Post of the V. F. W., situated in Crofton, wishes to remind all the buddies, who are entitled to the Pennsylvania State Bonus, and who as yet have not had their application for the said bonus filled, to drop in the post room any night during the week, and it will be attended to without any cost whatever to them.

"Dancing Lady" Produced On
Lavish Scale; Here Tonight

M-G-M's new and considerably anticipated co-starring vehicle for Joan Crawford and Clark Gable, "Dancing Lady," is the highspot of the entertainment.

ment features to be shown at the Grand Theatre this week. The picture is reported to have been produced on an ultra-lavish scale with a cast which boasts a score or more of well-known stage and motion picture names as well as a hundred chorus beauties picked from some 10,000 applicants.

In the present picture Miss Crawford plays the type of role upon which she built her greatest popularity in "Our Dancing Daughters" and its equally successful sequels, "Our Modern Maidens" and "Our Blushing Brides." She is seen as a girl born to dance who fights her way to fame on Broadway.

Gable's role is another two-faced characterization. He plays the part of a hard-boiled dance director in a musical comedy who eventually falls in love with the fresh chorine whom he has tried unsuccessfully to browbeat.

The story of "Dancing Lady" was adapted from the sensational novel by James Warner Bellah, which appeared serially in a national magazine. It is described as a fast modern romance of backstage Broadway with novel angles and situations which make it different in every respect from similar themes.

The music in the production includes a group of catchy new numbers sung by Miss Crawford, Art Jarry, of radio fame, and Nelson Eddy, one of America's outstanding concert baritone.

Shown with this picture tonight and tomorrow will be Laurel and Hardy in a screaming comedy, "The Busy-Body."

William Grunert Dies
At His Residence Here

William Grunert, 88, died at his late residence, 911 Garden street, yesterday afternoon of debility. The deceased had been ill since Sunday.

Mr. Grunert was a native of Saxony, Germany, but had made his home in Bristol for the past 45 years.

Mr. Grunert was one of the five men who formed the Mammalia Verein Society here. This German society was disbanded about 17 years ago.

Three sons, Edward and William, Morrisville; and Paul, Bristol Township; and two daughters, Mrs. William Weigel, Lawrence, Mass., and Mrs. John Hamm, 911 Garden street, survive, along with 14 grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren. The funeral will be under the direction of Molden.

HULMEVILLE

Joan Edna Brusha was baptized at Grace P. E. Church Sunday at 4:30 p. m., the sponsors being Regina E. Reilly and James E. Reilly.

A visit was paid recently by Mrs. William Perry, Mrs. J. M. Force and Mrs. Walter Haas to Mrs. John McIntyre, Germantown.

Sunday evening guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Force were Mr. and Mrs. William Force and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Force, Bristol.

This evening at eight o'clock the prayer service of the Methodist Church will be held at the home of Mrs. Helen Blich, and the minister will speak on "The Parable of the Urgent Widow."

Regular use of the Courier classified column is economical and profitable.

LEGAL
DIVORCE NOTICE

No. 3—Term, March, 1934.
Pluries Sub Divorce.
Mary B. Flagg vs. Frank A. Flagg.
To Frank A. Flagg, late of 251 Madison Street, Bristol, Pa. Whereas, Mary B. Flagg, your wife has filed a libel in the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks County of October Term, 1933, No. 18, praying a divorce from you, now you are hereby notified and required to appear in said Court on or before Monday the 19th day of March next, to answer the complaint of said Mary B. Flagg and in default of such appearance you will be liable to have a divorce granted in your absence.

HORACE E. GWINNER,
Sheriff of Bucks County, Pa.
J. L. KILCOYNE, Attorney.
2-15-34w.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be sold at public sale, on Friday, the 9th day of March, 1934, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Sheriff's Office, in the Borough of Doylestown, Bucks County, Pa., the following real estate, to wit:

ALL THAT CERTAIN lot or tract of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, SITUATE in the Fourth Ward of the Borough of

Bristol, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, known and designated as No. 920 of Section B-4 on Map or Plan of Jefferson Land Association, as recorded in the Office for the Recording of Deeds, &c., at Doylestown, in and for the County of Bucks, in Plan Book No. 1, page 160, and more particularly bounded and described as follows:

CONTAINING in front or breadth on Spring street as laid out on said plan fourteen feet and extending of that width in length or depth between parallel lines at right angles to Spring street southerly one hundred nineteen feet eleven inches to a twenty-two feet wide alley, BOUNDED ON the North by said Spring street, on the West by No. 918 of Section B-4 on said Plan; on the South by said twenty-two feet wide alley and on the East by No. 922 of Section B-4 on said plan, the party line on the West passing through the middle of the partition separating the house on this from that on the adjoining lot, the party line on the East passing through the middle of the partition separating the house on this from that on the adjoining lot. Being known as No. 920 Spring street.

The improvements are a two-story brick house 16 x 28 feet with a two-story brick and attached 10 x 16 feet containing together three rooms on the first floor and three rooms and bath on the second floor.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry E. Vetter and to be sold by

HORACE E. GWINNER,
Sheriff.
CLARENCE J. BUCKMAN,
Attorney.
Sheriff's Office, Doylestown, Pa.,
February 10th, 1934.
A-2-15-34w

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be sold at public sale, on Friday, the 9th day of March, 1934, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Sheriff's Office, in the Borough of Doylestown, Bucks County, Pa., the following real estate, to wit:

ALL THAT CERTAIN lot or piece of ground, Situate in the Township of Bristol, County of Bucks, known and designated as lot No. 5, Section "R" on a certain plan of lots known as Crofton Park made by John P. Taylor, Surveyor for George W. Mackenzie and recorded in the office for the recording of Deeds of Bucks County in Plan Book No. 1, page 45, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

BEGINNING at a point on the East side of Cedar Avenue (as laid out on said plan fifty feet wide) at the distance of One Hundred and one feet four inches Southward from the South side of Sycamore Avenue (as laid out on said plan fifty feet wide), CONTAINING in front or breadth on the said Cedar Avenue Twenty-five feet four inches and extending of that width in length or depth Eastwardly between lines parallel with the said Sycamore Avenue One hundred and twenty-five feet. Bounded on the North by lot No. 4, Section "R," on the East by part of lot No. 19, Section "R," on the South by lot No. 8, Section "R," and on the West by Cedar Avenue, aforesaid.

BEING the same premises which George W. Mackenzie, Sr., et ux, by Indenture bearing date the Sixth day of January, A. D. 1930 and now lodged for record in the office for the recording of Deeds in and for Bucks County, granted and conveyed unto the said Thomas Smith, in fee.

UNDER AND SUBJECT to certain building restrictions.

ALSO ALL THAT CERTAIN lot or piece of ground, Situate in the Township of Bristol, County of Bucks, known and designated as lot No. 6, Section "R," on a certain plan of lots, as above described, as follows, to wit:

BEGINNING at a point on the East side of Cedar Avenue (as laid out on said plan fifty feet wide) at the distance of One Hundred and twenty-six feet eight inches, Southward from the South side of Sycamore Avenue (as laid out on said plan fifty feet wide), CONTAINING in front or breadth on the said Cedar Avenue Twenty-five feet four inches and extending of that width in length or depth Eastwardly between lines parallel with the said Sycamore Avenue One hundred and twenty-five feet. Bounded on the North by lot No. 5, Section "R," on the East by lot No. 8, Section "R," on the South by lot No. 7, Section "R," and on the West by Cedar Avenue, aforesaid.

BEING the same premises which George W. Mackenzie, Sr., et ux, by Indenture bearing date the Twentieth day of February, A. D. 1929, and recorded in the office for the recording of Deeds in and for County of Bucks in Deed Book No. 570, page 189 &c., granted and conveyed unto the said Thomas Smith, in fee.

UNDER AND SUBJECT to certain building restrictions.

The improvements are a 2½ story frame house 24x42 feet with a frame end attached 18x18 feet containing four rooms on the first floor and five rooms and bath on the second floor. Frame garage 24x24 feet.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Smith mortgagor and real owner, and to be sold by

HORACE E. GWINNER,
Sheriff.
THOMAS ROSS, Attorney.
Sheriff's Office, Doylestown, Pa.,
February 13th, 1934.
C-2-15-34w

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be sold at public sale, on Friday, the 2nd day of March, 1934, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Sheriff's Office, in the Borough of Doylestown, Bucks County, Pa., the following real estate, to wit:

ALL THOSE THREE CERTAIN CONTIGUOUS LOTS or pieces of ground, situate in the Township of Bristol, County of Bucks and State of Pennsylvania, described according to a plan thereof made by Albright and Mebus, Civil Engineers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 21st, 1925, and recorded at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, in Plan Book No. 2, Page 27, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, as follows:

BEGINNING at a point in the mid-

dle line of Cedar Avenue, forty feet wide, at the distance of two hundred and sixty feet southwestward from the middle line of Pine Avenue, forty feet wide. CONTAINING together in front or breadth on the said middle line of Cedar Avenue sixty feet, each lot being twenty feet in front, and extending together of that width in length or depth southeastward between parallel lines at right angles to the said middle line of Cedar Avenue one hundred and twenty feet. (Being lots numbered 14, 15 and 16 on the said Plan Plot No. 2. The improvements are 1 story frame house 20 x 30 feet containing 4 rooms on the first floor.

AND ALSO ALL THOSE TWO CERTAIN contiguous lots or pieces of ground situate in the Township of Bristol, County of Bucks and State of Pennsylvania, described according to a plan thereof made by Albright and Mebus, Civil Engineers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 21st, 1925, and intended to be forthwith recorded at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, as follows: BEGINNING at a point being the intersection of the middle line of Ritter Avenue, forty feet wide, with the middle line of Pine Avenue, forty feet wide. CONTAINING together in front or breadth northeastward on the said middle line of Ritter Avenue, sixty feet, Lot No. 676 having a front of forty feet, including therein the northeasternmost one half part of the bed of Pine Avenue and Lot No. 675 having a front of twenty feet, and extending together of that width in length or depth southeastward between parallel lines at right angles to the said middle line of Ritter Avenue and along the said middle line of Pine Avenue one hundred and twenty feet. BEING Lots numbered 676 and 675 on the said Plan, Lot No. 2.

BEING as respects the premises first above described the same which the Second Teutonia Building Association by Indenture bearing date the Sixteenth day of July, A. D. 1930 and recorded in the Office for the Recording of Deeds, in and for the County of Bucks, in Deed Book No. 590, Page 585, etc., for the consideration therein mentioned, granted and conveyed unto Joseph F. Kennear, in fee.

AND as respects the premises second above described the same which William E. Ferguson and wife, by their Indenture bearing date the Twenty-third day of July, A. D. 1926, and recorded in the Office for the Recording of Deeds, in and for the County of Bucks in Deed Book No. 540, Page 189, for the consideration therein mentioned, granted and conveyed unto Joseph F. Kennear, in fee.

UNDER AND SUBJECT as respects both premises above described to certain conditions and restrictions now appearing of record.

The improvements are a 1 story shingle coated house 20 x 20 feet, with a shingle coated shed attached 8x12 feet, containing 4 rooms on the first floor.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Joseph F. Kennear and to be sold by

HORACE E. GWINNER,
Sheriff.
MARK THATCHER, Attorney.
Sheriff's Office, Doylestown, Pa.,
February 6th, 1934.
Z-2-8-34w

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be sold at public sale, on Friday, the 2nd day of March, 1934, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Sheriff's Office, in the Borough of Doylestown, Bucks County, Pa., the following real estate, to wit:

ALL THOSE THREE CERTAIN CONTIGUOUS LOTS or pieces of ground, situate in the Township of Bristol, County of Bucks and State of Pennsylvania, described according to a plan thereof made by Albright and Mebus, Civil Engineers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 21st, 1925, and recorded at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, in Plan Book No. 2, Page 27, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, as follows:

BEGINNING at a point in the mid-

The improvements are a 2½ story frame house 24x42 feet with a frame end attached 18x18 feet containing four rooms on the first floor and five rooms and bath on the second floor. Frame garage 24x24 feet.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Smith mortgagor and real owner, and to be sold by

HORACE E. GWINNER,
Sheriff.
THOMAS ROSS, Attorney.
Sheriff's Office, Doylestown, Pa.,
February 13th, 1934.
C-2-15-34w

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be sold at public sale, on Friday, the 9th day of March, 1934, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Sheriff's Office, in the Borough of Doylestown, Bucks County, Pa., the following real estate, to wit:

ALL THAT CERTAIN lot or piece of ground with the Buildings and Improvements thereon erected SITUATE in the Township of Bensalem, County of Bucks, State of Pennsylvania, and described according to a Plan thereof made by Edward Pickering, Jr., Esquire, County Surveyor, on the Fourth day of August, A. D. 1925, as follows: BEGINNING at a point in the Southeast right of way line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which point is at the distance of 731 and 5/100 feet North-eastward from the intersection of ground now or late belonging to Henry B. Pancoast and ground now or late belonging to Thomas L. Kearns, thence extending S. 32 deg. 41 min. E. 124 and 2/10 feet to a point, thence extending North 57 deg. 19 min. East, 100 feet to a point, Thence extending South 32 deg. 41 min. East, 120 feet to a point, thence extending North 57 deg. 19 min. East, 96 and 1/10 feet to a point, thence extending South 32 deg. 41 min. East, 73 and 5/10 feet to a point, thence extending North 57 deg. 19 min. East, 50 and 5/10 feet to a point, thence extending North 32 deg. 41 min. West, 73 and 5/10 feet to a point, thence extending North 57 deg. 19 min. East, 261 and 3/10 feet to a point, thence extending North 32 deg. 41 min. West, 82 and 3/10 feet to a point, thence extending North 57 deg. 19 min. East, 257 and 81/100 feet to a point, thence extending North 18 deg. 56 min. West, 184 feet more or less to a point in the Southeast right of way line of the said Pennsylvania Railroad, and thence extending South 57 deg. 19 min. West, along the said Southeast right of way line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 765 and 78/100 Feet more or less to the first mentioned point and place of beginning.

BEING the same premises, inter alia, which James Maguire et ux, et al, by Indenture bearing date the 19th day of October, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the Office for Recording of Deeds in and for Bucks County in Deed Book No. 253, page 316 &c., granted and conveyed unto the said Philadelphia Pure Rye Whiskey Distilling Company of Pennsylvania Limited, in fee.

The improvements are a four-story brick distillery 52'6"x18', with a one-story brick building, 34'6"x26'9" attached on the west end; with two wings attached on the south end, one a two-story brick engine room and garage 48'10"x14' and the other a two-story frame and shingle building, 20'x72'4", with a one-story brick building attached, 90'4"x60'4".

Frame building, 42'6"x56'6".

A one-story brick building, 44'6"x147'.

A one-story brick storage house, 89'8"x100'.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Philadelphia Pure Rye Whiskey Distilling Company of Pennsylvania, Limited, mortgagor and real owner, and to be sold by

HORACE E. GWINNER,
Sheriff.
THOMAS ROSS, Attorney.
Sheriff's Office, Doylestown, Pa.,
February 13, 1934.
B-2-15-34w

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be sold at public sale, on Friday, the 2nd day of March, 1934, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Sheriff's Office, in the Borough of Doylestown, Bucks County, Pa., the following real estate, to wit:

ALL THAT CERTAIN Lot or Piece of Ground, with the Buildings and Improvements thereon erected, known as Lot No. 29, in Block No. 2, on the Survey and Plan of Headley Manor, in Bristol Township, Bucks County, State of Pennsylvania, made by C. H. Moon, C. E., in 1910, and recorded in the Office for the Recording of Deeds for Bucks County, on the Third day of November, A. D. 1910, in Deed Book No. 356, page 640, &c.

Under and subject to certain covenants, promises, agreements and restrictions therein mentioned and referred to.

The improvements are a 1½ story concrete block house 24 x 30 feet with a frame shed attached 12x12 feet containing four rooms on the first floor and two rooms and bath on the second floor.

Frame garage 24x24 feet.

Frame building 12 x 24 feet.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Mike Giuliano, mortgagor and real owner, James Riccardi, tenant in possession of the land charged, and to be sold by

HORACE E. GWINNER,
Sheriff.
HORACE N. DAVIS, Attorney.
Sheriff's Office, Doylestown, Pa.,
January 24th, 1934.
Y-2-8-34w

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be sold at public sale, on Friday, the 2nd day of March, 1934, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Sheriff's Office, in the Borough of Doylestown, Bucks County, Pa., the following real estate, to wit:

ALL THOSE THREE CERTAIN CONTIGUOUS LOTS or pieces of ground, situate in the Township of Bristol, County of Bucks and State of Pennsylvania, described according to a plan thereof made by Albright and Mebus, Civil Engineers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 21st, 1925, and recorded at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, in Plan Book No. 2, Page 27, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, as follows:

BEGINNING at a point in the mid-

dle line of Cedar Avenue, forty feet wide, at the distance of two hundred and sixty feet southwestward from the middle line of Pine Avenue, forty feet wide. CONTAINING together in front or breadth on the said middle line of Cedar Avenue sixty feet, each lot being twenty feet in front, and extending together of that width in length or depth southeastward between parallel lines at right angles to the said middle line of Cedar Avenue one hundred and twenty feet. (Being lots numbered 14, 15 and 16 on the said Plan Plot No. 2. The improvements are 1 story frame house 20 x 30 feet containing 4 rooms on the first floor.

AND ALSO ALL THOSE TWO CERTAIN contiguous lots or pieces of ground situate in the Township of Bristol, County of Bucks and State of Pennsylvania, described according to a plan thereof made by Albright and Mebus, Civil Engineers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 21st, 1925, and intended to be forthwith recorded at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, as follows: BEGINNING at a point being the intersection of the middle line of Ritter Avenue, forty feet wide, with the middle line of Pine Avenue, forty feet wide. CONTAINING together in front or breadth northeastward on the said middle line of Ritter Avenue, sixty feet, Lot No. 676 having a front of forty feet, including therein the northeasternmost one half part of the bed of Pine Avenue and Lot No. 675 having a front of twenty feet, and extending together of that width in length or depth southeastward between parallel lines at right angles to the said middle line of Ritter Avenue and along the said middle line of Pine Avenue one hundred and twenty feet. BEING Lots numbered 676 and 675 on the said Plan, Lot No. 2.

BEING as respects the premises first above described the same which the Second Teutonia Building Association by Indenture bearing date the Sixteenth day of July, A. D. 1930 and recorded in the Office for the Recording of Deeds, in and for the County of Bucks, in Deed Book No. 590, Page 585, etc., for the consideration therein mentioned, granted and conveyed unto Joseph F. Kennear, in fee.

AND as respects the premises second above described the same which William E. Ferguson and wife, by their Indenture bearing date the Twenty-third day of July, A. D. 1926, and recorded in the Office for the Recording of Deeds, in and for the County of Bucks in Deed Book No. 540, Page 189, for the consideration therein mentioned, granted and conveyed unto Joseph F. Kennear, in fee.

UNDER AND SUBJECT as respects both premises above described to certain conditions and restrictions now appearing of record.

The improvements are a 1 story shingle coated house 20 x 20 feet, with a shingle coated shed attached 8x12 feet, containing 4 rooms on the first floor.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Joseph F. Kennear and to be sold by

HORACE E. GWINNER,
Sheriff.
MARK THATCHER, Attorney.
Sheriff's Office, Doylestown, Pa.,
February 6th, 1934.
Z-2-8-34w

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be sold at public sale, on Friday, the 2nd day of March, 1934, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Sheriff's Office, in the Borough of Doylestown, Bucks County, Pa., the following real estate, to wit:

ALL THOSE THREE CERTAIN CONTIGUOUS LOTS or pieces of ground, situate in the Township of Bristol, County of Bucks and State of Pennsylvania, described according to a plan thereof made by Albright and Mebus, Civil Engineers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 21st, 1925, and recorded at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, in Plan Book No. 2, Page 27, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, as follows:

BEGINNING at a point in the mid-

dle line of Cedar Avenue, forty feet wide, at the distance of two hundred and sixty feet southwestward from the middle line of Pine Avenue, forty feet wide. CONTAINING together in front or breadth on the said middle line of Cedar Avenue sixty feet, each lot being twenty feet in front, and extending together of that width in length or depth southeastward between parallel lines at right angles to the said middle line of Cedar Avenue one hundred and twenty feet. (Being lots numbered 14, 15 and 16 on the said Plan Plot No. 2. The improvements are 1 story frame house 20 x 30 feet containing 4 rooms on the first floor.

AND ALSO ALL THOSE TWO CERTAIN contiguous lots or pieces of ground situate in the Township of Bristol, County of Bucks and State of Pennsylvania, described according to a plan thereof made by Albright and Mebus, Civil Engineers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 21st, 1925, and intended to be forthwith recorded at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, as follows: BEGINNING at a point being the intersection of the middle line of Ritter Avenue, forty feet wide, with the middle line of Pine Avenue, forty feet wide. CONTAINING together in front or breadth northeastward on the said middle line of Ritter Avenue, sixty feet, Lot No. 676 having a front of forty feet, including therein the northeasternmost one half part of the bed of Pine Avenue and Lot No. 675 having a front of twenty feet, and extending together of that width in length or depth southeastward between parallel lines at right angles to the said middle line of Ritter Avenue and along the said middle line of Pine Avenue one hundred and twenty feet. BEING Lots numbered 676 and 675 on the said Plan, Lot No. 2.

BEING as respects the premises first above described the same which the Second Teutonia Building Association by Indenture bearing date the Sixteenth day of July, A. D. 1930 and recorded in the Office for the Recording of Deeds, in and for the County of Bucks, in Deed Book No. 590, Page 585, etc., for the consideration therein mentioned, granted and conveyed unto Joseph F. Kennear, in fee.

AND as respects the premises second above described the same which William E. Ferguson and wife, by their Indenture bearing date the Twenty-third day of July, A. D. 1926, and recorded in the Office for the Recording of Deeds, in and for the County of Bucks in Deed Book No. 540, Page 189, for the consideration therein mentioned, granted and conveyed unto Joseph F. Kennear, in fee.

UNDER AND SUBJECT as respects both premises above described to certain conditions and restrictions now appearing of record.

The improvements are a 1 story shingle coated house 20 x 20 feet, with a shingle coated shed attached 8x12 feet, containing 4 rooms on the first floor.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Joseph F. Kennear and to be sold by

HORACE E. GWINNER,
Sheriff.
MARK THATCHER, Attorney.
Sheriff's Office, Doylestown, Pa.,
February 6th, 1934.
Z-2-8-34w

The improvements are a 2½ story frame house 24x42 feet with a frame end attached 18x18 feet containing four rooms on the first floor and five rooms and bath on the second floor. Frame garage 24x24 feet.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Smith mortgagor and real owner, and to be sold by

HORACE E. GWINNER,
Sheriff.
THOMAS ROSS, Attorney.
Sheriff's Office, Doylestown, Pa.,
February 13th, 1934.
C-2-15-34w

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be sold at public sale, on Friday, the 9th day of March, 1934, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Sheriff's Office, in the Borough of Doylestown, Bucks County, Pa., the following real estate, to wit:

ALL THAT CERTAIN lot or piece of ground with the Buildings and Improvements thereon erected SITUATE in the Township of Bensalem, County of Bucks, State of Pennsylvania, and described according to a Plan thereof made by Edward Pickering, Jr., Esquire, County Surveyor, on the Fourth day of August, A. D. 1925, as follows: BEGINNING at a point in the Southeast right of way line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which point is at the distance of 731 and 5/100 feet North-eastward from the intersection of ground now or late belonging to Henry B. Pancoast and ground now or late belonging to Thomas L. Kearns, thence extending S. 32 deg. 41 min. E. 124 and 2/10 feet to a point, thence extending North 57 deg. 19 min. East, 100 feet to a point, Thence extending South 32 deg. 41 min. East, 120 feet to a point, thence extending North 57 deg. 19 min. East, 96 and 1/10 feet to a point, thence extending South 32 deg. 41 min. East, 73 and 5/10 feet to a point, thence extending North 57 deg. 19 min. East, 261 and 3/10 feet to a point, thence extending North 32 deg. 41 min. West, 82 and 3/10 feet to a point, thence extending North 57 deg. 19 min. East, 257 and 81/100 feet to a point, thence extending North 18 deg. 56 min. West, 184 feet more or less to a point in the Southeast right of way line of the said Pennsylvania Railroad, and thence extending South 57 deg. 19 min. West, along the said Southeast right of way line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 765 and 78/100 Feet more or less to the first mentioned point and place of beginning.

BEING the same premises, inter alia, which James Maguire et ux, et al, by Indenture bearing date the 19th day of October, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the Office for Recording of Deeds in and for Bucks County in Deed Book No. 253, page 316 &c., granted and conveyed unto the said Philadelphia Pure Rye Whiskey Distilling Company of Pennsylvania Limited, in fee.

The improvements are a four-story brick distillery 52'6"x18', with a one-story brick building, 34'6"x26'9" attached on the west end; with two wings attached on the south end, one a two-story brick engine room and garage 48'10"x14' and the other a two-story frame and shingle building, 20'x72'4", with a one-story brick building attached, 90'4"x60'4".

Frame building, 42'6"x56'6".

A one-story brick building, 44'6"x147'.

A one-story brick storage house, 89'8"x100'.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Philadelphia Pure Rye Whiskey Distilling Company of Pennsylvania, Limited, mortgagor and real owner, and to be sold by

HORACE E. GWINNER,
Sheriff.
THOMAS ROSS, Attorney.
Sheriff's Office, Doylestown, Pa.,
February 13, 1934.
B-2-15-34w

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be sold at public sale, on Friday, the 2nd day of March, 1934, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Sheriff's Office, in the Borough of Doylestown, Bucks County, Pa., the following real estate, to wit:

ALL THAT CERTAIN Lot or Piece of Ground, with the Buildings and Improvements thereon erected, known as Lot No. 29, in Block No. 2, on the Survey and Plan of Headley Manor, in Bristol Township, Bucks County, State of Pennsylvania, made by C. H. Moon, C. E., in 1910, and recorded in the Office for the Recording of Deeds for Bucks County, on the Third day of November, A. D. 1910, in Deed Book No. 356, page 640, &c.

Under and subject to certain covenants, promises, agreements and restrictions therein mentioned and referred to.

The improvements are a 1½ story concrete block house 24 x 30 feet with a frame shed attached 12x12 feet containing four rooms on the first floor and two rooms and bath on the second floor.

Frame garage 24x24 feet.

Frame building 12 x 24 feet.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Mike Giuliano, mortgagor and real owner, James Riccardi, tenant in possession of the land charged, and to be sold by

HORACE E. GWINNER,
Sheriff.
HORACE N. DAVIS, Attorney.
Sheriff's Office, Doylestown, Pa.,
January 24th, 1934.
Y-2-8-34w

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be sold at public sale, on Friday, the 2nd day of March, 1934, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Sheriff's Office, in the Borough of Doylestown, Bucks County, Pa., the following real estate, to wit:

ALL THOSE THREE CERTAIN CONTIGUOUS LOTS or pieces of ground, situate in the Township of Bristol, County of Bucks and State of Pennsylvania, described according to a plan thereof made by Albright and Mebus, Civil Engineers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 21st, 1925, and recorded at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, in Plan Book No. 2, Page 27, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, as follows:

BEGINNING at a point in the mid-

dle line of Cedar Avenue, forty feet wide, at the distance of two hundred and sixty feet southwestward from the middle line of Pine Avenue, forty feet wide. CONTAINING together in front or breadth on the said middle line of Cedar Avenue sixty feet, each lot being twenty feet in front, and extending together of that width in length or depth southeastward between parallel lines at right angles to the said middle line of Cedar Avenue one hundred and twenty feet. (Being lots numbered 14, 15 and 16 on the said Plan Plot No. 2. The improvements are 1 story frame house 20 x 30 feet containing 4 rooms on the first floor.

AND ALSO ALL THOSE TWO CERTAIN contiguous lots or pieces of ground situate in the Township of Bristol, County of Bucks and State of Pennsylvania, described according to a plan thereof made by Albright and Mebus, Civil Engineers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 21st, 1925, and intended to be forthwith recorded at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, as follows: BEGINNING at a point being the intersection of the middle line of Ritter Avenue, forty feet wide, with the middle line of Pine Avenue, forty feet wide. CONTAINING together in front or breadth northeastward on the said middle line of Ritter Avenue, sixty feet, Lot No. 676 having a front of forty feet, including therein the northeasternmost one half part of the bed of Pine Avenue and Lot No. 675 having a front of twenty feet, and extending together of that width in length or depth southeastward between parallel lines at right angles to the said middle line of Ritter Avenue and along the said middle line of Pine Avenue one hundred and twenty feet. BEING Lots numbered 676 and 675 on the said Plan, Lot No. 2.

BEING as respects the premises first above described the same which the Second Teutonia Building Association by Indenture bearing date the Sixteenth day of July, A. D. 1930 and recorded in the Office for the Recording of Deeds, in and for the County of Bucks, in Deed Book No. 590, Page 585, etc., for the consideration therein mentioned, granted and conveyed unto Joseph F. Kennear, in fee.

AND as respects the premises second above described the same which William E. Ferguson and wife, by their Indenture bearing date the Twenty-third day of July, A. D. 19

In a Personal Way

INTERESTING bits of news mainly about people you know. A chronicle of the activities of the people of Bristol; their goings and comings. : : :

Events for Tonight

"The New Wedding" by the Amigo Society at Edgington Presbyterian Church Hall.
 Roast beef supper of Ladies' Aid at Tullytown M. E. Church social hall.
 Bucks-Montgomery Council, American Legion Auxiliaries, luncheon and meeting at Tullytown M. E. Church.
 Comedy, "Miss Adventure," at Harri-man M. E. Church, 8.15 p. m.

CHANGE RESIDENCE

Mr. and Mrs. George Duffy and family are changing their residence from North Radcliffe street to 1115 Radcliffe street.

ILLNESSES

Ruth Vandegrift, 1901 Wilson avenue, is recovering from pneumonia.
 Mrs. Sadie Fenton, Pond and Washington streets, has been on the sick list during the past week.

Adam Smith, 224 Walnut street, is ill with grippe.

Mrs. Harry Ranck, Monroe street, is recuperating from a week's illness.

TAKE TRIPS

Miss Alice Burns, Jefferson avenue, will be the guest of friends in Philadelphia, from Thursday until Monday.
 Miss Ann Jeffries, 567 Bath street, was the guest of Miss P. Kelly, Doylestown, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Collins and family, Cleveland street, were Sunday guests of Mrs. Helen Collins, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Joseph Keers, Jackson street, and Mrs. Joseph Brown, Monroe street, were Sunday overnight guests of Mrs. Brown's brother, Frank Moore, Philadelphia. Mr. Moore, who is ill, returned to Bristol with Mrs. Keers and Mrs. Brown, where he will remain at the home of Mrs. Keers, until he has recuperated.

Mrs. Russell W. DeLong and daughter Janice, have returned to Monroe street, after spending ten days with Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Holtzworth, Unionville.

HERE FROM OTHER POINTS

Miss Cara Wells, New York City, was a Monday guest of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Updyke, 212 Walnut street.

Mr. and Mrs. James Donahue, Philadelphia, spent the week-end visiting Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wallace, Cedar street.

Mr. and Mrs. William Griffiths, 807 Garden street, had as Sunday guests their relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Witzel and family, Manoa.

Sunday guests of Mrs. Irene Selpath, Radcliffe street, were Miss Helen Menick, Florence, N. J., and Mrs. Odie Roe, Burlington, N. J.

Mrs. Fred Koelle, Chettenham, spent Tuesday with her relative, Mr. Stout, Wood street.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wiedeman, Wichita, Kansas, are making an indefinite visit with Mr. and Mrs. George Wiedeman, Maple Beach.

THE MINUTES STAY

Paul White, 655 New Buckley street, who has been making a two months' stay in Pineville, with Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Gilliland, concluded his stay there this week.

NEW SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASSES ORGANIZED

Tuesday evening, at the home of Miss Genevieve Green, 317 Jackson street, a group of boys from the Junior department of the Bristol M. E. Sunday School, was organized into a class with Miss Green as teacher. Election of officers was held and as a result the following officers for the current year are: President, Harry Stetson; vice president, Calvin Hutchinson; secretary, David Ludwig; treasurer, Joseph Ellis. The class is comprised of these boys and Harry Ellis and Richard Williams. Games and refreshments followed. Prizes for games were given to Harry Stetson and David Ludwig.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

CLASS HAS MEETING

Members of the Harri-man M. E. Sunday School, known as the Irigoin Travel Club, taught by Mrs. Walter Cooper, held a social evening, Tuesday, in the basement of the church. The boys enjoyed indoor baseball, and refreshments of hot dogs, coffee and doughnuts were served. Thirteen attended.

GUESTS OF LOCALITES

Mr. and Mrs. A. Godshall, Souderton, will pass the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Russell Godshall, 346 Harrison street.

Miss Frances Flagg, Philadelphia, was a week-end guest of Mrs. Marie Flagg, Madison street. Saturday visitors of Mrs. Flagg were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rogers, Trenton, N. J., and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Page and Miss Doris Page, Burlington, N. J.

Dr. and Mrs. Frank Lehman, 316 Radcliffe street, had as Saturday and Sunday guests, the Misses Laura Haines and Margaret Lehman, Doylestown, and Mrs. Edna Lehman, Shippenburg.

Mrs. Marion Young, Trenton, N. J., was a guest this week of Mr. and Mrs. snow.

SHORT CUTS TO THE DINNER TABLE

By Vera A. Schneider

Among the many letters I have received recently was one I thought might be interesting to you all. A Mrs. Davis writes me as follows:

"My dear Miss Schneider:

What can I do and what method must I follow to keep within a weekly food budget? My family consists of four persons, a husband, two growing boys, aged eight and eleven years, and myself. I have only been for the past six months that food budgeting has been necessary in our home. Prior to that time I purchased whatever appealed to my taste or fancy at the time. There were ample funds to pay bills no matter what the amount, or at least that's the way it seemed, for we never had financial worries. My husband feels he is now giving me enough money to feed our small family good nourishing food and still stay well within the weekly allowance. I am sincerely trying to do this, but find myself having to ask for additional funds, which my husband can ill afford. Can you help me in this predicament?"

I do wish I could help you, Mrs. Davis, and the many homemakers who are having the same difficulties. Marketing and budgeting are very much like rifle practice—it is only after much practice and experience we learn to hit the bull's eye, so to speak. However, one of your difficulties may be that after carefully buying your meats and vegetables you think of an extravagant delicacy for dessert or an especially expensive cheese, and the pennies you have so carefully saved

are lost by indulging therein. It requires will power, I know, to pass the attractive counters where our favorite foods are displayed, but during these times when we are all having to economize, it is well to concentrate on the essentials for our well being and let the luxuries pass us by for the time being. Conditions are rapidly improving and soon, I hope, we shall all be able to indulge ourselves more than we have in the past few years, but until that time, live within your budget, no matter how reduced!

And having this budgeting much in mind, I'm going to plan our week-end menus of very simple but wholesome fare.

Friday's Dinner
 Pickles, Oyster Pie, Celery
 Hashed Brown Potatoes
 Spinach
 Steamed Graham Pudding
 Tea

Saturday's Dinner
 Liver and Bacon
 Baked Potatoes
 Shredded String Beans
 Raw Carrot Salad
 Apple Pie
 Coffee

Sunday's Dinner
 Tomato Bouillon
 Baked Virginia Ham
 Baked Potatoes
 Candied Sweet Potatoes
 Broccoli
 Sliced Pineapple
 Sugar Wafers
 Coffee

CLUB HAS MEETING

The Beta Gamma Club was entertained Tuesday evening by Miss Lillian Dries at her home. Market and Pond streets. A social time and business occupied the evening. Plans were made for a card party on February 27th, at the residence of Miss Mary Holmes, Pond and Market streets.

Meat Quality!
Supreme!

In selecting meats, quality is by far the most important factor—and, with this thought in mind, we choose only "Quality Supreme," which, we are sure, will make your meals a pleasure instead of a habit.

ROLLED VEAL lb 22c
 Boneless, Solid Meat—Easy to Slice—No Waste

PRIME RIB ROAST lb 20c
 Chosen Only from Fancy Grain-Fed Cattle

FANCY ROASTING CHICKENS lb 27c
 Young, Tender Chickens from Bristol Township Farms

HAMBURG lb 17c | **PLATE MEAT** lb 7c
 2 lbs for 33c | 3 lbs for 20c

CHUCK ROAST lb 17c | **Cross Cut Roast** lb 19c

LEGS OF LAMB lb 25c

FRESH PORK LOINS (whole or half) lb 22c

FRESH HAMS lb 19c | **Butt Ends of Ham** lb 16c

SHOULDERS PORK 15c | **String Ends Ham** lb 8c up

Pure Pork Sausage (our own make) lb 25c
 Chosen Cuts of Pork—Perfectly Seasoned

WHITE POTATOES (medium size) 1/2 bu. bas. 49c
 Nice Size for Boiling—Cook White and Mealy

DIAL 2512 **JAMES V. LAWLER** 527 **BATH ST.**
FREE DELIVERY



A man at work all day—meeting people, exchanging news. But a woman at home—she needs a telephone to keep in touch with friends, to break the day's monotony. It isn't her friends, helps her shop, makes housework easier and life worthwhile.

You can have a telephone in YOUR home for less than a dime a day!

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA

WOMEN'S MEETINGS
WILL ASSIST IN A
CHOICE OF FABRICS

By Rhondena A. Armstrong

(Home Economics Representative)
 Probably at no time of the year does the woman on the farm have as much time to devote to planning the clothes for spring and summer as right now. She may plan to do some remodeling; or she may plan to dye flour, sugar or feed sacks which make such attractive little suits and dresses at almost no cost; and she may buy some new materials.

Never has there been a greater variety of materials and designs. Among the materials those having a rough, crinkly weave are especially good and they can be obtained in silk, wool, rayon and cotton. Fortunately, too, cotton materials are going to be very popular, reports Miss Armstrong. The old-fashioned seersucker in a finer weave is being shown in great quantities. These are very practical, especially for children's clothes, and the designs and colors are unusually attractive. Many small checks and stripes are found among them.

Checks, plaids, and stripes seem to hold first place in designs for spring. These include all types: small checks and large plaids, plaids that run straight with the grain of the material and plaids that run diagonally, stripes running straight and stripes running bias; and like the rough weaves they

WHY GET UP NIGHTS

Tax the Bladder With Juniper Oil, Buchi, Etc.
 Drive out the impurities and excess acids that cause irritation, burning and frequent desire. Juniper oil is pleasant to take in the form of BUKETS, the bladder laxative, also known as Buchi leaves, etc. Works on the bladder similar to castor oil but milder. Get a 25c box from any drug store. After four days if not relieved of "getting up nights" go back and get your money. If you are bothered with backache or leg pains caused from bladder disorders you are bound to feel better after this cleansing and you get your regular sleep. (Dr. Douglas says BUKETS is a best seller.—Adv.)

United
Cut-Rate

125-27 Mill St., Bristol, Pa.

The Store Where Lowest Prices Prevail

Thurs., Fri. and Sat. Specials

REG. 35c POND'S

C or V CREAM

22c

REG. 25c

Nature's Remedy

15c

REG. 10c CHOCOLATE

CASCARETS

6c

REG. 40c FLETCHER'S

CASTORIA

23c

REG. 50c PERREY

WITCH HAZEL

27c

ALL NATIONALLY-ADVERTISED 10c ITEMS

9c—3 for 25c

The Store for Values

UNITED

CUT-RATE

125-27 Mill St. Phone 9947

EFFECTIVE GOWNS
SEEN AT BENEFIT
IN THE RITZ, PARIS

By Nadia De Beaud

(I. N. S. Fashion Correspondent)
 PARIS—(INS)—The White and Gold ball given in the Regence room of the Hotel Ritz for the benefit of artists no longer able to appear on the stage, was the big event of the week. Two prizes were donated by couture houses or the most beautiful effect in gowns. Among those who attended with numerous guests were Mr. and Mrs. Wade Miller, Mrs. Adolph de B. Spreckles, Mrs. John R. Drexel and Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Gould.

Mrs. Gould's gown was very lovely, being a simple, close fitting white satin gown, without any belt and with a short train. It was high in the neck at front, and very much cut away under the arms, the back being bare. With this she wore an ermine cape and a great many diamond jewels: a necklace, many bracelets and several striking rings.

Classified Ads Bring Results

Classified Ads Bring Results



★ FINE GRANULATED (5 lb bag 24c 25 lb bag \$1.18)

Sugar - 10 pound 47c

STANDARD QUALITY (6 No. 2 49c 12 No. 2 95c)

Tomatoes 3 No. 2 25c

Choice Pink Salmon - 2 tal 23c

Horse Shoe Red Salmon 2 tal 33c

DELICIOUS—WHOLESALE—REAL VALUES!

GRANDMOTHER'S—Over-Fre h

BREADS 6c large wrapped 9c

Special This Friday... And Every Tuesday and Friday During Lent!

× HOT CROSS BUNS (pk of 12 12c) ×

Special for Saturday Oily

GRANDMOTHER'S

Fruit and Nut Bread - 1 large wrapped 15c

Macaroni, Spaghetti or F.C. NOODLES 5c

Whole Milk Cheese (Re. weekly 25c a lb) 19c

★ Uneda Biscuits Plain or Salted pkg 4c

★ Best Pure Lard - lb 7c

Campbell's or Ritter Beans 4 tal 19c

Mueller's MACARONI, SPAGHETTI or EGG NOODLES - 2 pk 17c

Quaker Maid Beans - 4 tal 17c

Rajah Salad Dressing 8c pint 17c quart 25c

Further Reductions in Fresh Egg Prices for the Week-End!

FRESH EGGS

Fine Quality 25c

Sunnybrook Finest carton of 12 29c

Swift's Brookfield Spreads - 2 1/2 lb 13c

California Sardines in Tomato Sauce 2 1/2 lb 15c

Chase & Sanborn Coffee - lb 27c

Fancy Tuna 2 1/2 lb 29c

Pillsbury's Pancake Flour 2 1/2 lb 15c

★ Karo Blue Label Syrup - 1/2 gal 10c

Gorton's Codfish 1 lb 23c or Fish Flakes 2 cans 23c

Pabst Ait Cheese 2 1/2 lb 29c

Campbell's Tomato Juice - 4 1/2 lb 25c

Finest Fresh Fruits and Vegetables!

JUICY FLORIDA

Oranges - 20 for 25c

Snow White Cauliflower - head 15c, 17c

Fresh Green Peas FULL-POPPED 2 lb 25c

Featuring A Big 5c Produce Sale!

FRESH-CUT Spinach - lb Your Choice... bunch - Carrots

STALKS of Celery - stalk 5c each - Onions

LARGE SIZE Grapefruit each 15c - Potatoes

WHITE or YELLOW Turnips - 2 lb 15c - Apples

Clam Chowder, Tomato, Vegetable, Aparagus, Pea and Celery Varieties

Campbell's Soups - 3 cans 25c

Gold Medal Flour 5-lb 29c 12-lb 59c

Five-Star Javelle Water Plus 2 quart 13c

★ Bab-O Cleans Enamel and Porcelain can 10c

Free! A can of... with each purchase of a can of Red Sea Live for 13c

The Great Atlantic & Pacific

HEADQUARTERS OFFICE—32nd & CHESTNUT STS., PHILA., PA.

These prices effective in Bristol and vicinity, February 15th, 1934, and 16th

★ Items thus marked (★) will not be offered at these special

sale prices in our New Jersey stores.

GRAND Thursday and Friday

JOAN CRAWFORD and CLARK GABLE in

"DANCING LADY"

STAN LAUREL, OLIVER HARDY COMEDY, "BUSYBODIES"

SATURDAY

JAMES DUNN in "TAKE A CHANCE"

SPORT

ST. ANN'S A. A. ON SPOT
IN CAGE TILT HERE

St. Ann's A. A.—the only barrier between the Paterson Parchmen Paper Company basketball quintet and the Bristol Basketball League second half championship—will be on the spot tonight as the two teams clash in the first game on the Italian Mutual A. court.

The Paterson team with four victories and one defeat is trailing the Hawks by one-half of a game in the second half race. To move into a dead lock with the Birds the Paper Millers must win tonight's match. This is no easy task, considering the showing the Saints have made during the second half race.

The Paper Makers have played several close contests and in the first half barely beat out the Purple and Gold quintet. With the same lineup that gave the Paper Millers a close tussle, the first half, the boys of Rich are on after victory strong to prevent the second half race from ending in a dead-lock.

Manager Parella of the Paterson team is sold on the same five that has carried the Blue and White to triumph in the last three games. He will use Rogers and Kovalich as forwards; J. Frankovic, center; F. Frankovic and Hines, guards. The Saints will have its five of Borneice, Fandetta, Tulio, Pico and Russo.

The second game of the evening will bring together the Third Ward and the Hibernians. The loser of this match will be entirely eliminated from the second half race while the winner will stand a mathematical chance of finishing in a dead-lock.

The Hibs and Pikers have captured three matches each and dropped two frays. The losers will be charged with three defeats and stand no chance of finishing in a tie with the Paterson and Hawks teams, if either of these teams are beaten.

Manager Phillips of the Warders will have "Butch" DeRosky and Henny Morgan as forwards; Johnny Carroll will jump center, with Lawler and McGinley at the guard posts. E. Roe, G. Dougherty, Donnelly, Sascavitz and J. Dougherty will make up the Hibernian lineup.

Referee Rosenthal will toss up the opening tap-off at eight o'clock sharp.

BRISTOL EAGLES WIN

The Bristol Eagles A. C. journeyed to Trenton and easily won over the strong Trenton Clovers. Final score stood: Eagles, 35; Clovers, 21. Girotti was high scorer for the winners, having five field goals and two gift throws to his credit. For the losers, Barnes was high scorer, having four double-deckers and one foul throw to his credit. In the preliminary game the Eagles' Reserves defeated the Clovers Reserves by the score of 29-15. "Nick" Iovine was high scorer for the winners, getting four double-deckers and two gift throws for a total of ten points. For the losers, Smith was high scorer with three field goals and one foul throw for a total of seven points.

Tells Protesting Farmers
About CWA Affairs

Continued from Page One

der the first appropriation of CWA moneys, but the application is now in and will be properly cared for," Mr. Roberts further explained.

"I am simply stating facts to you this morning and not idle gossip. We are not passing the buck as one of the newspaper articles declared. Let the supervisors come forward from your township and they will get the necessary assistance.

"I want to comment on the rash and untrue statements made in the press yesterday. It is absolutely untrue that my office is in any way controlled by politics in the administration of CWA work. Former Senator Joseph R. Grundy has absolutely nothing to do with this office."

Mr. Roberts then asked the leader of the group, Hermann, to read one of the newspaper articles to his followers. Hermann did, but he said that it was "a typical newspaper story; that he never did state that politics was being played in the administration of CWA projects."

Mr. Roberts further made it very plain that it was a falsehood that "he did not keep his promise last week to get work for those who applied from the protesting section."

"I promised that jobs would be available just as soon as proper projects were approved and as soon as more money is available. I also want to inform you right here that it is not true that the majority of jobs go to men in the Bristol section. I will state, however, that Bristol is building a 23-mile water line and that Bristol borough and Bristol township taxpayers are paying \$100,000 toward the project alone.

"Let me also inform you that your projects must be worth while when you do apply for work. We have tried to follow that rule in Bucks County regardless of what has been done in other places."

Can We Think and
Dare We Speak?

Continued from Page Three

and its candidates" (radio speech, July 30, 1932), contained the following plank: "The removal of the Government from all fields of private enterprise except where necessary to develop public works and natural resources in the common interest."

Under the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Government has not only invaded, but to a large extent, controls and manages almost every private enterprise, setting up commissions, codes, and bureaucracies whereby it fixes wages, hours of labor, conditions of employment, output, distribution and (often) prices, and trade practices. In the last analysis, I repeat, this is not only in direct violation of the well considered platform of the Democratic party, and of the promise of the President, but much more important it is probably a violation of the Constitution and most certainly is antagonistic to the fundamental principles on which our Country was established, and which enabled us to become happy and prosperous and the leading Nation of the World.

In spite of what some of the college professors, the socialists and the communists think—the people of this Country do not want a regimented life! We don't want Socialism and we certainly don't want to be like Russia. Practically all of us want the opportunity to live along with our neighbors our own lives in our own way; to develop our own personality; to conduct our own business; and to seek our own fortune.

No one contends that the N. R. A. has done no good and been of no use, or it is still axiomatic that "It is an ill wind that blows no man good." Everyone would agree that the sweatshop and most forms of child labor (which had already been largely abolished) should be completely abolished. It has likewise been helpful in partially and temporarily suspending important provisions of the Anti-Trust Laws; it was (for this and other reasons) probably beneficial to the large corporations in the coal and several other large industries which were in a chaotic state and needed something to permit or help them iron out their differences and difficulties; and perhaps most important of all, it put a great many men back to work.

The fact remains that it is unsatisfactory for and injurious to small businesses; that it is contrary to the fundamental principles on which American life has been built and prospered; that its methods of coercion, blacklisting, boycotting, setting up of Labor Unions and other practices have been most obnoxious and fundamentally wrong; that it has greatly increased the cost of living; and that its faults and vices far outweigh its benefits. To make matters even worse, we read that the President intends that the N. R. A. be adopted, to avoid unconstitutionality, under the guise of an emergency measure in a National emergency—shall be made permanent.

Although I frequently differ with William Randolph Hearst, I certainly

agree with what he said in his newspapers on October 31, 1933.

In fact, the blighting effect of the N. R. A. policy has been so complete that a justifiable interpretation of the letters N. R. A. would make them read appropriately, "No Recovery Allowed."

*** The people elected a Democratic Administration, not a socialist dictatorship. The people approved the well considered proposals of the Democratic platform, not the theories of Karl Marx and the policies of Stalin. Why should recovery in America be made to recede by despotic interference with American industrial freedom and with resourceful individualism when progress in other countries is proceeding without such unjustifiable, not to say unconstitutional, intervention?

The practical man of business, and even the theorists who will take the trouble to impartially investigate conditions, can scarcely fail to agree 100% with the able and temperate address of General W. W. Atterbury, before The Pennsylvania Society on December 16, 1933.

"It seems to me, however, that we have gone too far and have perhaps bitten off more than we can chew. The many small industries, in their endeavor to become codified, have made successful administration of their affairs extremely difficult, if not impossible; whereas, had the codification been confined to the larger industries it would perhaps have embraced a relatively large proportion of our business with the disturbance of only a small proportion. ***

Also, in my judgement, the cart has been put before the horse in the attempt to raise wages in advance of increases in production and consumption. *** Our small industries—and, after all is said and done, they are the backbone of our industrial life—after several years of depression, find themselves in a position where their credit has become exhausted and their operations show results either in the red or at least close to that line. In that situation they are practically forced to increase wages. ***

The increasing of wages ahead of increases in prices *** has tended, not only to prevent credit extension, but also to shut down a number of our smaller industries, and thus, rather than alleviating the unemployment situation, has produced greater unemployment."

4. PUBLIC UTILITIES. Perhaps the most inexplicable of the President's policies in his attitude with respect to the Public Utilities—Electricity and Gas Companies. The very, very vast majority of these utilities are ably,

honestly and efficiently managed. The average monthly electric bill in the American home is only approximately \$2.36. Since 1913 the average cost of domestic electricity has decreased 35½% while the cost of living had, at the end of 1932, increased 32%, and is still increasing. In 1929 the average cost of electricity for household use was 6.33 cents per kilowatt hour, while in June, 1933, the cost had declined to 5.56 cents per kilowatt hour. From 1929, while taxes on utilities were increasing 44%, the average rate for general domestic service during this period declined by 12%. (Address of W. C. Mullendore, Vice-President Southern California Edison Company, November 27, 1933.)

Notwithstanding these facts, the President of the United States is taking tax money and public credit to build more power plants which are to compete on a non-tax paying basis with tax paying plants. A typical example of the Government's Utility Program is furnished by nearby Camden. Camden could not even pay its own officers or employees their salaries, yet it voted, with the encouragement of the Government, to borrow from one of the Government agencies ten million dollars (the Government gives them \$3,000,000 and loans them \$7,000,000) to build a power plant to furnish municipally owned and tax free electricity in competition with a privately owned public utility plant.

Why the President should advocate and urge municipalities in their present financial straits to add many millions to the already gigantic total of their debts is a question perplexing and difficult to answer—how, when and where the municipalities are going to get the money to repay these loans when many of them cannot even pay the salaries of their employees is even more disturbing and difficult to answer.

The reasons given for the President's Utility Program are two: (1) The President is anxious to set up around the Country sound publicly owned utilities as yardsticks to determine the principle of whether or not communities can satisfy themselves and give lowered rates for electricity; and (2) It will promote prosperity. These reasons, in my opinion, are, on analysis, anything but persuasive. In the first place every State in the United States, except six, has a Public Service Commission to govern or control public utilities (electricity and gas) their rates and/or their service, etc., so that there exists today all the material and all the information and power the President needs for his "yardstick." If, in spite of the fact that the utilities have for years been reducing their rates, a still further reduction of rates is just and necessary, the said commissions have us-

ually the power and authority to order reductions. Furthermore, if further regulation be needed, it can and should be obtained by strengthening the said commissions. Moreover, it seems unfair and absurd to attempt to measure the costs of a service which is taxed and must pay its own way by comparing it with the costs of a service which is untaxed and is subsidized by the taxpayer. Furthermore, anyone who has ever had any political experience knows that it is impossible for politicians to manage any business as efficiently or as economically as private individuals or corporations can, and especially in this so where, as in the case of the public utility companies, they are subject to State or other regulations.

The second reason alleged; namely, that the expenditure of public money will produce prosperity and add to the supply of electric generating capacity is, to say the least, specious and unsound. In the first place, it is unnecessary and unfair competition—it is contrary to the spirit of the Codes of Fair Competition which the President has insisted be adopted in every other industry. In the second place, we do not need to add to our already too large capacity. We have ample sufficient electric plants; the industry as a whole was operated in 1932 at an average of 26.3 theoretical capacity, as against 36.2 of theoretical capacity in 1929. (Mullendore's address.) At a time when the Government is asking all other kinds of industry to eliminate competition—to cut down, economize and consolidate competing businesses, to get rid of surplus in wheat, hogs, cotton, oil, railroad terminals, railroad systems, etc.—to build at public expense governmental or municipal industrial plants in the same territory and in competition with the already large surplus of privately owned public utility plants, can produce only one result—Poverty, not Prosperity.

It must be apparent that either the Government or municipal plants will be a failure with the resultant loss to the taxpayers of untold millions of dollars, or the (privately owned) public utility corporations' business will be materially affected, if not destroyed.

The bonds and in some instances the stocks of these utility companies are owned in large amounts by insurance companies, savings banks, trust companies, trust estates, and charitable institutions which in turn influence and affect the lives and pocket books of untold millions (there are, as we have seen, 122,000,000 life insurance policies outstanding) of poor, as well as rich, people. They are also owned by millions of citizens who, frequently at considerable sacrifice, have put aside something for a rainy day and have made investments in what was one of the few stable and sound investments left in the United States. Why any intelligent person should wish to seriously impair or ruin the utilities and to jeopardize or destroy the investments of millions of citizens who have done no wrong, almost passes comprehension. If the President and Congress knew how each of you regarded this policy there is little doubt but that the utilities would be saved and our Country benefited.

(Continued Tomorrow)

CROYDON

The Misses Marie Siebold and Ethel Neuber have been suffering from influenza, but are now on the convalescent list.

Dr. A. Gonzalez recently purchased a new Plymouth coach.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bowyer have been entertaining relatives from Pittsfield, Mass.

Raymond Martindale fell on the ice and is suffering an injured back.

Mrs. A. Kreener is anticipating a trip to Florida in the near future. At present she is entertaining relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. James Johnson and Mr. and Mrs. Russell Branyan are making their home in Tacony.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Friday on Saturday evening entertained a party of friends at pinocle and a luncheon.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Kenzler entertained last week relatives from New York.

Classified Ads Bring Results

Loft	Exclusively Sold At The UNITED
1-lb Chocolate Cov. PLANTATIONS	19c
1-lb Chocolate Cov. COCONUT ROYALS	29c
1/2-lb Pure PEANUT BRITTLE	10c
Can Caramel Crisp POP CORN	19c
1-lb Chocolate Cov. NOUGATINES	29c
1-lb Choc. Cov. PEPPERMINTS	19c
Fresh, New Variety Weekly	
"Where Lowest Prices Are Always Prevailing"	
UNITED CUT-RATE	
125-27 Mill St., Bristol, Pa.	

Copyright 1934, King Pineson Products, Inc.

Europe Is In Uniform

Continued from Page One

friendly critics of Dollfuss, it is obvious that his government is merely negative, only anti-Nazi. True, the Dollfuss party say "No, we are pro-Austrian," but the fact is that the Nazis keep Dollfuss permanently on the defensive.

Third debit is that a probable majority of the population, including virtually the entire youth, is against him. In the opposition are even the social Democrats who proved unable to learn from the experience of their comrades the difference between a Nazi concentration camp and a Dollfuss detention camp.

Fourth debit, according to his critics: the armed forces are not all loyal. The Heimwehr, the backbone of his civilian military lacks the fire and spirit of the Nazi youth.

The Catholic Church failed to prevent Bavaria from going Nazi. And as far as economic improvement goes, Germany also is improving economically.

Finally, however, the Austrian problem boils down to the attitude of the great powers. Just how much of their support is "sympathy" and how much is support?

Mussolini, according to all accounts, has promised Dollfuss that if German Nazi troops, or Austrian Nazi troops now in Germany, come over the border to overthrow his government, Italian troops will march in and "throw the Germans out." If Mussolini did that, the Yugoslavs would march into Dalmatia. Because they would believe that the Italians coveting Dalmatia had only seized a pretext to descend upon them via Austria, the only feasible military route from Italy to Yugoslavia.

With Italian and Yugoslav troops facing each other on foreign soil, the outcome could be a disaster of the first magnitude. General European war could easily follow. Again, if Mussolini did march, almost inevitably the first result would be to turn all Austria Nazi, thus defeating his aim. Finally, would the Italians get out if they ever occupied the Tyrol? If they did, the Nazis would come right back. If they did not, then Italy would have Germany for a neighbor, which is precisely the position she is trying to avoid.

The consensus is that Mussolini would only march if Germany openly and flagrantly invaded Austria. Sound judges also believe that he certainly would not march if the Austrian Nazis of themselves overthrew Dollfuss.

From France no material support has been received and none is expected. She is too busy quelling her own domestic political revolts to realize that here is being settled a portion of her destiny. England is too pacifistic

for Austria to hope for genuine assistance from her. The Sunday times writes "This is an Austrian problem which must be solved by the Austrian people." Czechoslovakia is too weak to be of much use. Rumania is too far away to be interested. Yugoslavia, a member of the Little Entente and thus committed to fighting the Anschluss, would secretly be glad to see Germany get Austria because it would cow Italy.

Mussolini's threat remains about the only real support Austria has received, or can expect. But this threat has not prevented an estimated total of at least ten million dollars coming over the border for the support of the still active 30,000 professional Nazis in Austria, nor has it kept out tons of literature, stink bombs, kites, placards, stickers, and other spiritual weapons.

The sympathy of the great powers has been expressed in diplomatic protests to Germany against these aggressions. Germany has been, and by all signs, will continue to be utterly unmoved by such protests. Hitler feels that this is a family affair between the sister states, and nobody else's business.

Germany today certainly does not contemplate open invasion of Austria. On the contrary it is the German feeling, shared by many neutral observers in Austria, that if Austria goes Nazi, it will do so from within. Some Austrian Papen will succeed an exhausted Dollfuss, and perhaps after a succession of governments, the door will be opened to the Nazis by the calling of an election. The mere fact that elections were called would be a Nazi victory. Then so many robust citizens would be eager to get on the band wagon that all would be over save the singer of the Horst Wessel Lied.

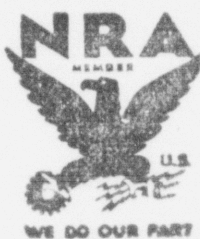
Thereafter Austria need not for a long time proclaim its legal union with Germany. De facto, Hitler would be the chancellor of Austria, as his partisans here have already declared him.

What nation could make war then? To an outsider it appears that the threat of war here has been useful perhaps against the Nazis, but that it will only remain a threat. Who could even protest in case the Nazi came in by this method?

Only perhaps the Jews. There are 220,000 Jews listed by religion in Austria, and probably 400,000 by race. Most of them are in Vienna. They suffer today the agonies of anticipated pogroms. Their only hope is that Nazi Austria might be like Nazi Danzig—a part of the third Reich but minus the excesses of the parent revolution in Germany. Vienna's Jews hope this but they do not believe it.

(Tomorrow Knickerbocker will tell of Germany's desire for Erzberg, the only real mountain of iron ore in the world, situated in the Austrian province of Styria.)

Classified Ads Bring Results

SPECIALS
FOR THE WEEKFancy Fresh Killed Stewing
Chickens 23c

BEST RIB ROAST	23c	ROLLED VEAL ROAST	20c
BEST CHUCK ROAST	20c	RUMP ROAST VEAL	20c
CROSS CUT ROAST	22c	BREAST VEAL	12c
ROLLED POT ROAST	18c	RIB VEAL CHOPS	30c
FRESH GROUND HAMBURG	18c	LOIN VEAL CHOPS	35c
LEGS LAMB	25c	FRESH ROASTING HAMS	18c
RIB LAMB CHOPS	32c	FRESH PORK SH'LDERS	15c

JOHN F. WEAR

PHONE 2612

BATH & BUCKLEY STS.

The Pilsener & America

Scheidt's Valley Forge Special BEER

If your dealer is unable to supply you, telephone us for quick delivery
Wm. Nels & Son, 124-26 E. State St., phone Doylestown 215